OF PASSING INTEREST

THE COMING COTTON EXPOSITION.

Its Success an Assured Fact—The New Federal Administration—Some Curious Will-Makers—Pushing up Railway Stocks—Personal and Otherwise.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The people of Atlanta cannot estimate too highly the importance of making a perfect success of the coming cotton exposition.

That exposition will bring to Atlanta such a crowd as she has never seen or dreamed of before, and the most thorough arrangements must be made to accommodate them, or we shall be unable to handle them at all. It will be an essentially useful crowd to Atlanta in that it will consist mainly of capitalists and manufacturers—men alive to the demonstrations of any advantages, and able to act on the demonstration. I do not think there will be any difficulty in raising the money expected from the north. The greatest interest is manifested in the character of the exposition, and I am almost tempted to agree with the opinion of Major Cummings, written me in a letter to-day, that it will be worth more to Atlanta than the Georgia Western. Mr. John Inman will open the New York subscription books in a short time. There is general congratulation that Mr. Kimball has consented to take hold of the management and push it through. There is no man in Georgia who can do so much with the enterprise and his name is considered here a sure promise of success.

——It is said that Jay Gould is the secret power that made up the cabinet and indeed that it ominated Garfield. The story goes that Blaine was originally Gould's candidate, which accounts for the furious support he received from the New York Tribune, and that when it was found Blaine could not be nominated, a trade was hatched up by which the corporations were to be protected in the administration, and the transfer was made. There is no doubt that the New York Tribune's influence is great with Garfield, and that Blaine is the friend of subsidies. It is even said that Windom, the anti-monopoly member of the cabinet owes his place to Dorsey, who is a jobber and the friend of jobbers. I see little reason to credit the story that Gould having sustained Blaine's preliminary campaign has secured a cabinet that is under his special influence, but there is just as little reason to doubt that corporations will be nursed and new enterprises fostered by the present administration. Garfield may be amiable enough to let the jobbers run over him and establish themselves in the treasury crib, but he is hardly accounted a dishonest man. The fact that he is worth less than $15,000, is proof that he has not profited by his public service.

——The sentimental interest in the cabinet centers about Robert Lincoln; whose inherited hold upon public affection is heightened by the fact that he is a new man. One of his intimates told me that he was a systematic, direct, reliable young man, without any of the special gleams of humor or genius that lit up the character of his father. Without being bright or forcible, he is accounted safe and sensible, and while pretty sure to creditably fill any position in which he is placed, has none of the comet-like power of rising above his sphere or occasion.

The sons of presidents are not generally bright, and the line of examples gives little to hope for in Mr. Lincoln. The sons of Grant are nearly good-humored fellows with little tact or force—although "Buck," a beefish, slow motioned young person, is said to have a turn for badness. Hayes's sons are awkward youngsters, Webb being vague but perish and fond of making wild jokes at which his mother is good enough to smile—it not being considered intemperate to enjoy Webb's jokes. The son of Andrew Johnson I remember as a journalist of not much force or brilliancy. The sons of Tyler did not accomplish much, Robert being a heavy and rigid, though a conscientious editor. The living exceptions to the rule are Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, who is one of the brightest and most accomplished of our public men, though sprung from one of the least able of our presidents, and Charles Francis Adams, who furnishes, with the Bayards, the American parallel to the lofty and gifted strains of Pitt and Stanley in England. The only brilliant exception among the dead sons of presidents was "Pierce John" Van Buren, the leader of the coterie in which young Tilden trained—a strong and magnetic man, buried under the excessive ambition and the sinister methods of his father. We hope for the best from young Mr. Lincoln, but there is little in the past or present to justify the belief that American genius can be transmitted through inheritance with even as much safety as American fortunes—which are said to average one generation and a half.

——There is a good deal of speculation as to who it was that ran after the East Tennessee & Virginia road the other day so that the price of a large bulk of the stock was pushed up to 188. I can offer no suggestion as to who it was, but I understand that the control of the road rests absolutely with five men—R. T. Wilson, C. M. McGhee, Adrian Iselin, W. T. Walters and H. B. Plant. Until one of these men sells out, the control of the road will remain right where it is, no matter where the floating stock may fall. It is hinted, though with little reason, I think, that Jay Gould is seeking a southern port for the Texas Pacific, and may strike at Norfolk, Port Royal or Savannah.

——A gentleman who is intimate with both Garfield and Blaine said to me yesterday:

"Garfield's administration will be a splendid one in the sense of material development and progress. The government will lend all its legitimate resources to the furtherance of new enterprises, and the opening up of new avenues of industry or commerce. The policy of the administration will be that of encouragement and confidence, and it is the purpose of all concerned to make it the most brilliant era of national expansion and prosperity in the history of the republic."

"Will Garfield be able to rally his party solidly on this policy?"

"Without doubt. He starts out without a split in the ranks—without a murmur of disapproval or rebellion. All elements of his party write in wishing him God speed. With Blaine as his premier, and Grant even more ardently in favor of a liberal attitude of the government to legitimate enterprise than the president himself—with Conkling, Cameron and Logan represented in the cabinet—with the public mind turning instinctively from sectional and political issues, and the passion for physical progress and development pervading all classes—it will be strange if Garfield cannot give the country an administration that will be marked with a white stone."

——The night that the funding bill passed the house in amended shape General Grant was besieged by his friends to write to Hayes and urge him to veto it. He replied that he would hold no communication with Hayes about the matter, but agreed to write to Garfield, and ask him to impress upon Mr. Hayes the importance of vetoing the bill. His relations with Garfield are close, but he has little use for Hayes. He says the point for Garfield to turn his attention to is the establishing of close relations with Mexico and China and Japan.

——The example of Mr. Girard, who left his fortune for the establishment of Girard college, and made the condition that no clergyman should ever enter the grounds, is imitated by Charles Edward Forbes who has just left Northampton, Mass., $500,000 for the establishment of a library. He provides that no clergyman shall ever have any connection with it, and that no sectarian book shall ever be admitted to its shelves. I suppose the spirit of his bequest will be flanked as Mr. Girard's was. While no clergyman has ever entered Girard college grounds, certain earnest ... have seen to it that the young collegians ... est of religious advice and attention. ... connection, Judge Dwinelle, of ..., who died last month, prescribed that ... gyman should attend or participate in his ..., and that no religious services should be held over his body. The Rev. Mr. Collyer, discussing the fate of George Eliot's soul last Sunday, said: "It has gone to heaven, because it was too grand a soul to go anywhere else!"

——I had a talk with John T. Raymond the other day. He is looking badly and seems unable to comprehend and enjoy the success that has come to him. There is a far away, plaintive look in his face that suggests the pathetic side of the character of Sellers. He had a hard struggle with the world, and when some one congratulated him on the success of "Sellers," he replied sadly: "Yes, old fellow, but it has come too late." There is something inexpressibly touching in the old, childish face, that it always seemed to me Twain must have studied when he created the shabby but glorious Don Quixote of finance, and that Irving must have dreamed of when he gave shape and substance to Ichabod Crane, the vague and uncertain schoolmaster. I saw it once looking out of one of Delmonico's windows at a procession, and it had the seeming even then, of Sellers in a depression or the pedagogue in a melancholy dream of plenty. Raymond is to be married this month to a charming actress, and is nightly filling the Park with delighted audiences. He must be a rich man now, and yet love nor money seems to be able to lift the shadow that lies in his honest eyes, and clouds his lovable face. How seldom it is that all the felicities find home at once in the same human heart!

A gentleman who sells enormous quantities of the New York Ledger to sub dealers told me the other day that Prof. William Henry Peck, of Atlanta, was now the strong card of the paper. Always a chief attraction, there were older writers on the Ledger who "had the call" over him with the Ledger readers, especially as his services on that paper has been intermittent. During the past few years he has steadily gone to the front, however, and now, as this dealer said, "one of Peck's stories pushes up the sales and steadies the circulation as nothing else does." He said further that the popularity of the present stories is resulting in an increasing demand for back volumes containing Professor Peck's earlier stories. To be the "strong card" on the Ledger means to be the favorite with the largest audience written for by any man in America, if not in the world. The Ledger has the largest circulation, by probably 200,000, of any paper in America, and with one exception, probably the largest in the world.

"It is the most devoted constituency," said the news dealer, "as well as the largest that any American author writes for. The readers of the Ledger will have their paper every week if they have to go without their dinner to get it. It is very fortunate that it is a pure paper, or it might do incalculable damage. It employs the pens of the wisest and best essayists, and its stories, while they are thrilling and exciting, are always pure and correct. The right fellow always whips the fight, and the virtuous girl comes out ahead with a certainty that is encouraging. Prof. Peck's stories have the fancy and spirit of Dumas' best work, but they are clearly healthy and sparkling."

All of which I am more than happy to record of a man who deserves it all and more.

——At Delmonico's, the other day, I saw a young-ish-looking man, careless in his dress, and with an air of discouragement and recklessness, came in and take a seat alone at a table. It was Birnie, the ill-fated partner of George W. Williams, whose failure a year or so ago, was discussed all over the country. There is said to be little cause for the partial seediness of his appearance as he is reputed to have enough money to live comfortably on. He was worth about $300,000, I believe, when he failed. Had he been able to have covered his contracts for three or four days longer than he did, he would have cleared nearly a million dollars, as the tide against which he had staked everything, turned just after he went under. I find that he has many friends here, who extenuate the circumstances under which he failed, I do not think he is doing much at present, but he is a bold and daring operator and may come to the front if, as his appearance seemed to indicate, he has not attemped to lose his troubles in drink.

——The late drop in cotton raised a breeze in the exchange and it was reported that two houses would certainly be closed out. The leading members of the exchange, however, met and devised means by which the crippled firms and their contracts were carried through, and the crisis passed without trouble. The low figures to which cotton has pitched is tempting speculators to try their hands for a rise in June, July and August. Some of the more enthusiastic predict a gain of full two cents over to-day's quotations of late months, and one cent is about the lowest limit of advance I have yet seen set. It has been shown though that cotton is an ugly thing to tackle, and the impression gains ground that its price is more than ever subject to speculative caprice or intrigue.

—General Gordon now hopes to leave New York for Atlanta on Saturday evening next—when he will take right hold of the Georgia Western.

—A new bond—blanket-mortgage, I believe—has been put on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, and is contracted for here by a syndicate at satisfactory figures.

—There will be sprightly bidding on the Spartanburg and Asheville road, which is to be sold next month. Mr. John Inman will be on hand to take a turn, and the Air-Line people will join him in the fun. It is not impossible that the McGhee crowd can well help being bidders. There are rumors of an outside syndicate that will try and take it in for a speculation.

—The two page cartoon in Puck, representing Sherman opening the floodgates of the treasury and pouring the stream over the domes of the national banks into the wheels of the new silk factories is considered the finest thing of the year. It is the work of I. A. Wales, who is only 20 years of age—a bright young artist.

H. W. G.

THE PRESIDENTIAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Habits of the New Lessee, and Some of the Family Traits.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—General Garfield's habits in the white house are regular, and most exemplary. He is up at 7 o'clock, and before any of his family except his venerable mother, who is an hour ahead of him. The family breakfast at eight, but before that time the president finds time to glance at the papers. He reads all of the Cincinnati papers. After breakfast, which is over by half past eight, the president goes into his office and gives directions touching such mail matter as requires his personal attention. He spends probably an hour dictating personal letters to his stenographer. Then he joins his family, has a chat with them for a few minutes, and is ready to greet the howling mob who are barking their shins on the outside. At two o'clock the president usually denies further interviews to the office-seekers and at half past two takes his lunch with the family. Between three and four o'clock he reads the New York dailies. Usually between four and five some members of the cabinet will drop in. Blaine calls every day. At six o'clock the president dines and spends the evening with his family, entertaining such personal friends as call. There are no Sunday night singing classes at the white house now. The president is a great lover of children. He enjoys their company, and loves to romp with them. His oldest daughter, Mollie, is of that age when her lessons and her educational advancement require much attention. Her father takes a deep personal interest in her welfare.

So far Mrs. Garfield has made a splendid mistress of the white house. Of course everything is new to her, but she has the assistance of Mrs. Blaine, whose acquaintance is far reaching, and who has an agreeable way of making people feel at home. The society people in this city who have met Mrs. Garfield are pleased with her. She has such a sincere, pleasing way that she makes an impression. Nor is she at all stuck up because she happens to be in the white house. Any of her old friends about Mentor who call will find that she is the same as when they called at the Lawnfield farm. As to the mother, already a good deal of stock has been invested in her, and it appreciates day by day.

The president and Mrs. Garfield and the mother of the former, attended services Sunday morning at the Christian church. The small edifice was not packed as thoroughly as last Sunday, and the side walks without were thronged, but the outsiders all disappeared after the presidential party entered the church. Rev. Frederick D Power, the regular pastor, officiated, and delivered a doctrinal discourse from the twenty-sixth verse, eleventh chapter, Acts of the Apostles: "Disciples were first called Christians at Antioch." His argument was that the proper term for Christians was Disciples, and that even though Campbell, a Baptist, founded the Campbellite church, that was no reason why the sect should be termed Campbellite Baptists. If was an independent branch of the Christian faith distinct from all other branches. The president and Mrs. Garfield, the mother, and himself and ladies left the church and drove to the executive mansion immediately after the conclusion of the sermon. A number of personal friends called on the president's family during the afternoon and evening.

The Guilford Centennial.

GREENSBORO, N.C., March 15.—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Guilford court-house took place to-day. The Raleigh Light Infantry and their band and the firemen of Greensboro gave street parades. There was a great gathering in the evening and enthusiastic speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor Robinson, Judge Dick, Hon. A. M. Scales, Colonel John N. Staples, F. H. Busbee and others. The day was generally observed as a holiday.

The Maine Ballot.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, March 15. —At noon the senate balloted for United States senator with the following result: Wm. P. Frye, of Lewiston, 23; Richard A. Frye, of Bethel, 5. At the same hour, in the house, the result was as follows: Wm. P. Frye, of Lewiston, 82; Richard A. Frye, of Bethel, 59. Both branches meet in convention, to-morrow, to declare the result.

Damages Gained.

GALVESTON, March 15.—A Texarkana special says: In the suit of Margaret O'Donnell vs. the Texas and Pacific railroad, for damages for the loss of a limb, the court at Boston to-day rendered a verdict of $4,000 for the plaintiff.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THE hog cholera is raging in some parts of Tennessee.

A TWO headed lamb is the toast in Harrison county, Kentucky.

THE Chattanooga street railway has been sold to a new company.

THE fertilizer agents are driving an immense trade in Alabama.

THE Tennessee press association will meet in Chattanooga in June.

A LEXINGTON, Ky., lady has completed a quilt containing 9,650 pieces.

FIVE different railroads are being constructed in Kentucky at present.

THE grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Virginia will meet in Richmond, April 12.

THE grand lodge Ancient Order United Workmen will meet in Nashville in July.

A KENTUCKY company will work the gold mines of Ocoee county, Tennessee.

SHOUP'S old flint-lock musket is in the possession of the Tennessee historical society.

MORE wagons have been sold in Columbia, S. C., this year than in three years heretofore.

AN eighty-year old countryman and a fifty-six year old broom are still in use in Kentucky.

A FIRM in Madisonville, Kentucky, shipped 5,000 coon and mink skins to St. Louis a few days ago.

MINERS and farmers pay $5.50 per month for the Alabama convicts. In two years they brought $45,000.

THE sum of $25,000 is the tax on fertilizers which will be paid into the South Carolina treasury this year.

A WALNUT log from near Murfreesboro, Tenn., is to be shipped to London, England. It is eight feet long, six feet in diameter and contains 1,400 feet of lumber. It sold for $27.25.

LYING IN STATE

THE SLAIN CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

The Life and Services of the Dead Monarch—The Character and Policy of His Successor—The Preparations for the Royal Funeral, Etc.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A cable special from St. Petersburg, says: The bells of the city are tolling, and there are everywhere to be seen manifestations of mourning on account of the assassination of the czar. Public buildings, stores and residences are draped in black. The offices of the legations, the government departments, stores and places of business generally are closed. Throngs of people are in the streets discussing the terrible crime, which has shocked the whole country. The arrangements for the funeral of the murdered emperor will be made on the most extensive scale befitting the high rank of the deceased ruler. It is the prevailing opinion here that the new czar of Russia will find serious obstacles confronting him at the outset of his reign. Rumors of nihilist plots are rife, and fears of outbreaks and further assassinations are entertained.

The civil officials and court dignitaries met to-day at the winter palace, to take the oath of allegiance to the new emperor.

When all had assembled, the emperor and empress and the imperial family entered from the cabinet where the dead czar lay. In passing through St. George hall on the way to the chapel, the emperor stopped before the guard of honor and said with emotion: "I should not like my son to enter the throne under such circumstances as the present." The czar was warned against attending the parade Sunday.

A few days ago a resolution was taken by the Russian nobles to petition the czar. Their petition has since been forwarded to its destination. It begins by recalling the fact that in 1864 his majesty issued two decrees which guaranteed individual liberty to every Russian subject, and then pointed that during the late critical events, proceedings were taken against everybody who was in the smallest degree regarded with suspicion. Parties suspected were transported to Siberia and other remote parts of the empire without trial of any kind, and this action did not prevent the distribution of revolutionary publications, murders of influential persons, nor attempts against the czar's life. The petitioners consequently entreat the czar only to discharge the suspension of the law by virtue of a special imperial decree. The petition has been very cooley received at the head quarters where the nobles were charged with exceeding their prerogatives by thus addressing themselves directly to the crown.

A telegram from the Russian frontier states that the police, on Saturday night, made several domiciliary visits in search of a political criminal. The police had an intimation of the conspiracy against the life of the czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Grand Duke Vladimir was yesterday appointed to be commander of the imperial guard and of the military district of St. Petersburg. The remains of the emperor will be removed at 8 o'clock this evening, from the cabinet adjoining the reception hall to the chapel of the palace. All the members of the imperial family and the high dignitaries and officials will be present. The body is, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, clad in the uniform of the Preobraschenski regiment. A requiem was chanted at 9 o'clock last evening. At midnight the doctors made an autopsy, which proved that all the internal organs were in a normal condition, thereby refuting the recent current report respecting the health of the late emperor. The body has been embalmed.

LONDON, March 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says the new emperor of Russia is almost entirely ignorant of the affairs of state. He will probably appoint at once his father's advisers. Privy Councillor Pobedonossew would bring with him ideas and narrowness, such as would not allay internal or foreign disquietudes. As to the domestic policy neither the czar's personal capacity nor the friends and advisers, nor the circumstances of his accession warrant the expectation of the inauguration of more conciliatory or liberal course. All indications are we will adopt repression.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the Princess Dolgorouki, the morganatic wife of the late czar, has left St. Petersburg and will not return.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The remains of the late czar lie in state in the chapel of the palace for fifteen days. Prayers will be said there nightly. A special supplement of the Official Gazette contains a statement from the minister of the interior that one of the explosive missiles fired at the late czar, who was arrested on March 11th, confessed his complicity in planning the attack, and denounced Roussakoff in person Roussakoff on being shown the corpse of the czar, individual who evidently threw the second bomb, and who was mortally wounded, recognized his accomplice. The house from which Roussakoff obtained the bombs has been discovered. As soon as the police appeared the male occupant of the house shot himself, but a woman living with him was arrested. The police found there numbers of grenades, and a proclamation stating that the assassination had been accomplished by two persons. This morning a young man entered the house and was immediately arrested, but not until he had fired a revolver six times, wounding three policemen.

The Late Czar's Life.

Alexander II., emperor of Russia, who succeeded on the death of his father, Nicholas I., March 2, 1855, was born April 29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I., and was consequently in his sixty-third year. He was carefully educated by his father, who professed himself delighted with the manifestations of the true Russian spirit in his son. At sixteen he was declared of age, invested with a number of military titles, and subjected to a daily life of maneuvering, review and military parade, which at last seriously impaired his health. He then traveled through Germany to recruit his energies. He next vigorously applied himself to his duties as chancellor of the university of Finland. He founded a chair of the Finnish language on literature, and promoted a number of scientific schemes undertaken by Finnish savans, and succeeded in winning the sympathies of the Finnish people and weakening their love of independence. In 1850 he traveled through Southern Russia, and is said to have witnessed with regret his father's attitude toward Europe, and to have altogether disapproved of the Crimean war. On his accession to the throne, March 2, 1855, he found himself in a very critical position. He had two parties to conciliate at home—he old Muscovite, blindly zealous for war, and the partisans of the warlike brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the more peaceable and intelligent portion of the nation, who possessed his personal sympathies. He pursued a course calculated to encourage both, spoke of suffering to the policy of his ancestors, and signed a treaty of peace as soon as he could do so with honor and dignity. Since then he has purged the internal administration of its impurities, rebuked and punished corruption, and given freedom of recognition to public instruction, free from military discipline, and under his own supervision. His moderation has even stimulated the hopes of the Poles. By a ukase of the 25th of May, 1856, he granted to all repentant Polish exiles permission to return home, but though desirous of preserving the nationality of Poland he would not assent to its separation from his dominions. The grandest achievement of Alexander's reign, without doubt, was his emancipation of 23,000,000 serfs on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. Three years afterward the same boon was conferred on the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently, although powerful, which act seems to have had the desired effect. In March 1867, he sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for $7,000,000. Several attempts have been made on the czar's life during the ni-hilist developments of the past ten years, and his life of late has been constantly surrounded with dangers. These attempts proved inutile and resulted in the arrest of some of the would be assassins. The emperor married, April 28, 1841, Mary Alexandrowna, princess of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he had a large family. The oldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late czarowitch, was born September 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice, in 1865. Alexander, the present crown prince, born March 10, 1845, married November 9, 1866, the Princess Dagmar, daughter of the king of Denmark. The empress died during the past year, and a few months later the emperor married the Princess Dolgorouki, to whom he had been long attached, and who was his mistress.

The New Czar.

Alexander Alexandrovitch, who from czarevitch now so suddenly becomes czar of all the Russias, was born February 26, (March 10, new style,) 1846, and was married on November 9, 1866, to Maria Dagmar, then 19 years old, daughter of Christian IX., king of Denmark. The czar is, therefore, brother-in-law of the prince of Wales, who married the Princess Maria's elder sister, Alexandra, and also of George I. King of Greece, who is the second son, who was elected king of the Hellenes in 1863. It is very plain now these relationships are now most important. As to Alexander III's policy and ability, very little can be said, for it is only now his quality. From 1866 to 1877 he did indeed command the army of Biela, but in that capacity he did, or was permitted to do, nothing of note, and was finally superseded. It is certain, however, that neither his home nor his foreign policy will be modified after his father's. His dislike of the Germans has been outspoken, especially since his marriage, and he has not hesitated to say that favoritism to them, to the prejudice of the native element, has been a great cause of dissatisfaction. Toward the end of 1879 he came to an open rupture with his father on the question of their common inheritance of rule over 85,000,000 people. The czar then informed the czarevitch, it was reported, that during his reign not a single constitutional experiment ought to be made, and the son's reply was that his father had no right to compromise the future of the dynasty by denying reforms which were demanded by many millions of people, and by the administrative senate, and most of the army. From this it would appear that the conflict between constitutional and autocratic principles is at last settled, and that the immediate initiation of governmental reforms will be the new czar's first act.

The personal characteristics of the czar have been recently well described by an apparently well-informed writer. Like his father Alexander III is some 6 feet in height, affects state. He will probably be superseded by Mr. Gladstone and seconded by Sir Stafford Northcot.

J. P. Sheridan, one of the traversers, was arrested this morning at his residence in the county of Sligo. This is considered to be the most important arrest so far, made in connection with the coercion act. There has been one other ordinary arrest this morning.

In the house of commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, in moving the address to the queen, said the assassination of a great sovereign would, under ordinary circumstances, supply a fitting occasion for expressing the sentiments of the house, but the present occasion was exceptional. Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the noble forgetfulness with which the czar, after the first attack on him, flagered to see to the wounded. The crime showed the deepest ingratitude. There might be issues for criticism and censure in the great empire over which the czar ruled, but they were inherited. The sole labor of the devoted ruler was to improve his inheritance for the benefit of his subjects. His reign would be regarded as illustrious and memorable. He had caused one of the greatest benefits to mankind which had ever been peacefully accomplished when he liberated over 20,000,000 of serfs. He had established free local government and trial by jury.

In the house of commons to-day, Sir Wm. Palliser, a conservative, asked whether the government would undertake to retain the troops as Candahar until after the debate on Mr. Stanhope's motion. Mr. Gladstone said that the government could not undertake to instruct the viceroy to postpone any measure that he might think necessary.

In the house of lords to-day Earl Granville moved addresses to the queen and the duchess of Edinburgh similar to those offered by Mr. Gladstone in the house of commons. In offering his motion he eulogized the czar. Lord Beaconsfield seconded both motions, which were unanimously adopted.

Earl Spencer moved a second reading of the arms bill. In doing so he pointed to the improved condition of Ireland since the coercion act had passed.

The bill was then read the second time.

The house of commons again went into a committee of supply. On reaching a vote for 6,000 pounds for the criminal prosecution in Ireland, Mr. Parnell moved a reduction of the vote to 3,100 pounds. He accused the government of enacting a farce at the Dublin four courts. After some discussion the amendment was negatived. On reaching a vote of 289,000 pounds for the Irish constabulary, Mr. Parnell protested, but the vote was carried by yeas, 180; nays, 16.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 15.—In the second stage of the pigeon shooting match for the championship of the world at Hendon to-day Dr. Carver beat Turner 38 birds to 33; Gordon beat Hadlow 36 to 33; Scott beat Beevor 35 to 34, Graham beat Radnor 38 to 34, and Gordon beat Caven dish 34 to 32. The third round of the contest will begin Wednesday, when Graham will shoot against Carver and Gordon against Scott. The winners of these two heats will then shoot the final round at 100 birds each.

The sixth day's shooting in the glass ball match between Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott at the Westminster aquarium brought the scores up to, Scott 5,824, Carver 5,811. Mr Scott broke 640 balls in succession.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, March 15 —A dispatch to the Daily News from Durban dated Monday night says: In the absence of Paul Kruger the armistice with the Boers has been extended four days.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—The ambassadors have discussed the proposal of one of their number that if the porte is unwilling to extend its concessions to Greece the powers should accept the line of the frontier specified in the porte's note of the 31st of October last with the addition of the island of Crete; Fort Punta also to be ceded to Greece and other fortifications in Prevesa to be dismantled. A majority of the ambassadors are represented to be of the opinion that the foregoing is the utmost Turkey will yield to peacefully.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 15.—The whole German army will go into mourning for a month.

BERLIN, March 15.—Emperor William, on receiving the president and other members of the reichstag, who presented addresses of condolence, said the death of the czar affected him doubly at his time of life—the relationship between Russia and Prussia had continued for three generations. The deceased had been very dear to his heart. His fall proved that divine intervention alone could protect the lives of the monarchs or determine their destinies, nevertheless the legislative bodies should do their duty in respect to all democratic tendencies and place bounds to them in time.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—In the chamber of deputies M. Tallandier, an irreconcilable, complained that he had vainly attempted to protest against the motion of M. Dadogan yesterday that the house adjourn in view of the death of the czar.

President Gambetta replied that if M. Tallandier had protested against the almost unanimous vote of the chamber, he would have enforced the standing orders against him. M. Gambetta reminded the house that the legislature under the empire, on the occasion of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, had adjourned.

The subject was then dropped. It is stated that the Intransigeant and the Citoyen will be prosecuted on the charge of apologizing for crime in articles in regard to the murder of the czar.

ITALY.

ROME, March 15.—The court will go into mourning for twenty days.

The Nihilists and Their Work.

The Russian nihilists are a class which pervades all society as and all sections in the empire, and demands practically an absolute democracy—a democracy of ideas as well as a democracy of government. The society is a secret one, and its organizations are almost devilish in the skillful ness with which they have carried out their work in the midst of the spies and armies of the czar. The leaders have been so adroit even as to produce considerable effect upon the imperial army itself. Nothing can be more dull and unenlightening than the existence of Russian officers at home outside St Petersburg, Moscow and a few of the large towns. There is no scope for intellectual culture or professional specialization, and the only resources that are left are gambling and politics. The former is necessarily limited to the means of such as indulge in it, and when once they are exhausted nothing remains but politics. That is comparatively an unexplored field for the officer of the czar's service, and the birth of the revolutionary movement both in and out of Russia have for some time past concentrated their efforts on making it attractive. Specimens of nihilist literature have been sent out especially for military consumption, in which it is explained that the revolution counts upon the co-operation of the army, and that those officers who throw in their lot with the people may rely upon the people's gratitude. Fame, fortune and honors are in store for them, and no matter what their rank may be, no matter how obscure their origin, their reward is certain. It is impossible to say how such seditious prose as this finds its way to the remote parts of the Russian empire, but there can be no doubt that it does.

Previous Attempts on the Czar's Life.

On the 16th of April, 1866, a student named Karagosoff fired on the emperor.

On June 6, 1867, his life was attempted by a Pole named Berezowski while the emperor was visiting the exposition in Paris.

On April 14, 1879, four shots were fired at him by a retired functionary of the finance department named Skolof as he was taking his morning walk near the winter palace. In addressing the people who came to congratulate him on his safety the czar said: "This is the third time God has saved me."

On December 1, 1879, an attempt was made to wreck his train while he was traveling from St. Petersburg to Moscow. His train escaped, but the baggage train was blown off the track by an explosion, a tunnel having been dug under the road-bed and filled with powder.

On February 17, 1880, a mine was laid below the dining hall in the winter palace and fired at the time the czar and his family were in the habit of dining. Fortunately they had been delayed on this occasion. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded.

The New York Communist.

NEW YORK, March 15.—In an interview with a Times reporter, Justus Schwab said: "And in America the fate which has overtaken Alexander has a point. There are those in the United States who should heed the warning, for it bodes disaster to some among us in high places."

"I need not particularize, but the head of the American monopolists have cause to tremble. They are oppressing the people of the land, and for just such oppression Alexander was killed."

"And you decline to name these monopolists who are trembling?"

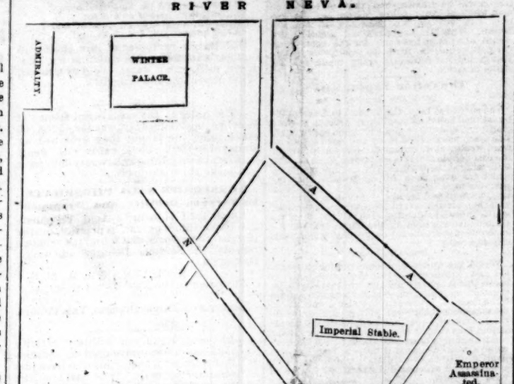
"Well, I am willing to mention Jay Gould and William H. Vanderbilt as representatives of the class to whom I refer."

"Do you mean to aver that there is really danger in their being served as was the czar?"

"The same sauce, I shall upharin' is written. It is plain to the eyes of all men. The American monopolists, Gould and Vanderbilt and others, had better consider well their future action. I have nothing further to say."

SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

Diagram of a Portion of St Petersburg Showing the Spot Where the Crime Was Committed.



A A—Ekaterinofsky Canal. N N—Nevski Prospect.

ALL AROUND US.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

A Dangerous Fall—A Shooting Scrape—Bloody Work in Pickens County—Seeking a Fortune—The Governor's Visit to the Convict Camps.

By Mail and Wire to The Constitution.

BYRON, March 14.—Mrs. Jane Harris, who resides with her father, Mr. Benjamin Vinson, five miles of town, fell from a vehicle, on a sudden start of the team, while returning from preaching yesterday, and broke her left arm below the elbow joint.——More improvements in Byron. A new dwelling is being erected.——A fracas occurred in town Saturday between two respectable citizens. One got badly bruised.——A shooting and cutting affair took place here Sunday between two brothers, Tom and Bill Harris, colored. The latter shot at the former once and attempted to shoot again; in both instances Tom knocked the pistol aside, and the would-be murderer missed his aim. Tom cut Bill in two places, not seriously however.——Professor Richardson's school at Byron and Professor Parrott's school at Farmers academy, are flourishing—the two numbering nearly 100 pupils.——One of our young men, Mr. A. T. Harper, left last week for Baltimore to attend business college. Mr. C. C. Richardson, a young townsman, returned a few days ago from Spartanburg, S. C., sick.

CANTON, March 14.—I have just learned of a difficulty which took place at Jasper, in Pickens county, last night, and in which Mr. Bob Simmons lost his life by a pistol shot from Ace Patterson. Ace Patterson was also stabbed very badly. I did not learn the full particulars, but from the most reliable source I learn that Bob Simmons, Ace and Kimsey Patterson, were out that night gambling, and in the game got up a dispute between themselves, which resulted as above stated. Ace and Kimsey Patterson are brothers, and took sides against Bob Simmons. Simmons is very well beliked, but, as is said of too many, he would freely take of whisky. He leaves a wife and one child.

DECATUR, March 15.—Ben Hill Huff, who is charged with horse stealing at Griffin, and other places, and who was arrested in Dalton last week and carried to Atlanta where your reporter interviewed him on Saturday, as reported in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, was brought to this place Sunday night by Mr. Joel Fowler and T. H. Hughes, the men who arrested him at Belton, and put in jail here. He became restless to-day and decided to have a little fun, so he broke open his cell and then assisted two colored men to break open their cells. All three then went to work and tore down a pair of wooden steps leading to the up stairs, but failing to accomplish any benefit to themselves by that, they went to work on the front inside door and bursted it open, and had commenced on the outside iron door when they were detected in the act of breaking the jail. The sheriff, who is also the jailor, was absent at Stone Mountain on official business, and the ordinary employed two men to guard the jail to prevent the escape of the prisoners. Huff seems to be desperate and threatens to give trouble to whoever enters the jail, and if he does I will give you report of it by to morrow's mail.

EATONTON, March 14.—There is much sickness of one kind and another in Putnam. Several stalwart colored men have recently died of pneumonia. Dr. D. A. Weaver is very ill, not expected to recover, with Bright's disease of the kidneys.——Court convenes here next Monday, the 21st.——The young man Westbrook who died in Colorado a few months back, is now thought to be Mumf Westbrook, whose full name was M. L. Westbrook, formerly of this county. His relations here are making efforts to investigate the matter that they may secure his share of the prize of $30,000 in the silver mines left by the Colorado M. L. Westbrook.

MILLEDGEVILLE, March 14.—Our town is getting dull. Farmers are at home at work and our principal merchants are on north laying in their spring and summer stocks.——Rev. C. M. Howard, of Virginia, an evangelist, has been for a week or more holding a series of union meetings, which are well attended, the large and commodious building of the Methodists being crowded nightly to hear the distinguished divine.——Mrs. McDaniel, a worthy lady of our city, died yesterday and will be buried to-day. She leaves a husband and children and a devoted father (Mr. D. Caraker,) to mourn her loss.

LAGRANGE, March 14.—Dr. George B. Heard, who had been suffering for several months from a cancer on his face, died this morning. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning under the direction of the secret fraternities of this place. Eddie, his little son, is lying dangerously ill with brain fever.——Mr. Wiley Jones was taken very suddenly with a congestive chill last Friday morning, but we are glad to say the danger is now thought to be over.——There will be a concert at the La Grange female college by the primary department Friday evening.

ATHENS, March 14.—The work on the campus still goes on, and before long it will present a beautiful appearance.——Base ball is the latest with the boys, and several match games have been played between the different classes.——The Newton house will soon be re-opened, under charge of Captain Williams. It is now undergoing a thorough renovation, and when finished will compare favorably with any hotel in this section.——Congressman Speer is looked for in a few days.

STONE MOUNTAIN, March 15.—Mr. H. J. Cherry, of Macon, is here on a visit to his daughters, Mrs. M. E. Tuggle. He will return home to-morrow.——Stone Mountain is getting anxious over the near approach of the picnic season.——Mr. J. A. Campbell, formerly a leading merchant of this place, has gone up to Atlanta and engage in business.——About fifty copies of THE CONSTITUTION are sold here every Sunday.——Mark Wells is down with mumps.

What the Papers Say.

Augusta Chronicle.

His excellency Governor A. H. Colquitt came to Augusta yesterday for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the convict camp at Bonduran and Underwood. He was accompanied by Mr. John C. Nelms, superintendent of the penitentiary, and Mr. W. B. Lowe, lessee of the convicts near Augusta. The superintendent, in company with Dr. Eugene Foster, (the physician who attends the convicts), and other citizens went out to the camp in the morning and thoroughly inspected it. The governor questioned each convict as to his or her treatment and was satisfied from what he saw and heard that they are humanely treated and well fed. He found the camp in good condition generally. There has not been a death in this camp since last August. There are 89 convicts at the camp. The governor while at the camp pardoned the following convicts: Andrew Hester, white, of Fulton county, convicted of attempt the commit rape and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Has served one year. Pardoned on account of being an idiot. Nelson Felton, colored, of Macon county, convicted in 1868 of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Has served thirteen years. Pardoned because of general bad health and continuous good behavior while in prison. Jim Walker, colored, of Crawford county, convicted of burglary and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Has served two years. Pardoned because of an old wound in the back. George McKinly, colored, of Chatham county, convicted of simple larceny, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. Has served seven. Pardoned on account of being a cripple for life. John Sweet, colored, of Chatham county, convicted in 1867 of burglary, and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Has served fourteen. Pardoned on account of old age, general debility and good conduct. None of the parties for which some of the above were pardoned

The Constitution.

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With a capable Editorial Staff, a corps of efficient Reporters, and the best of "special" contributors, THE CONSTITUTION can promise to its readers that it will be better than ever before, and will confirm its position as the leading Southern newspaper.

While THE CONSTITUTION will carry the general news of the day, and express its opinions frankly on political topics, it will devote special attention to the development of Southern resources in all legitimate channels or directions.

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1881.

THE senate did not make much progress in the work of reorganization. On all test questions, Senator Davis voted with the democrats, and Senator Mahone with the republicans. When it was plain that no result could be reached, the senate concluded to adjourn until to-day.

SENATOR MAHONE is to have, if the republican programme is carried into effect, the chairmanship of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi, besides important positions on other committees, and a share of the senate patronage, and probably the control of the federal patronage of his state. As a brand-new senator he is to be remarkably well-paid for his vote on organization.

THE four senatorial vacancies have been filled, and the new senators will be in their seats before the close of the present week. Mr. Frye succeeds Mr. Blaine, Mr. McDill takes Secretary Kirkwood's old seat, Mr. Angus Cameron will take but not fill Mr. Carpenter's seat, and General A. J. Edgerton is on the road to fill Mr. Windom's place. Messrs. McDill and Edgerton were both railroad commissioners. The new Minnesota senator is a lawyer, and has served his state in the upper house of her legislature. He is a native of New York, but has long been a resident of Minesota. He was formerly a democrat, and was one of the famous Minnesota three who voted fifty-seven times in 1860 at Charleston for the nomination of Jefferson Davis.

AMONG Representative Hammond's work in the past congress stands the new trademark law, which was almost wholly his own. He found the whole matter in great confusion, there really being no protection for certain classes of trademarks, although some of them are of great value. The new law differs from the act of 1870 on the subject, in that it authorizes the registration of trademarks only by persons who are owners of trademarks which are used in commerce with foreign countries or with the Indian tribes, and who are domiciled in the United States or in a foreign country which, by treaty, convention or law, permits citizens of the United States to register trademarks. The new act seems to have been drawn in substantial acknowledgment of the propriety of the decision of the supreme court, which held that congress had no right to regulate even the registration of trademarks by citizens of the United States who were dealing only within this country. Owners of trademarks which are chiefly or entirely used on merchandise of home consumption are, as heretofore, protected by common law, while the registration act merely authorizes the registration of trademarks that relate to merchandise used in foreign commerce. The thirteenth section provides that citizens of this country who wish to register their trademarks in foreign countries which may require as a condition precedent the registration of their trademark in this country may first register their trademarks here.

A Letter from Mr Edward Atkinson.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr. Edward Atkinson to the chairman of the executive committee of the International cotton exhibition. Like everything that Mr. Atkinson writes, the letter is worthy of serious attention. He suggests, in connection with the cotton exposition, that an auxiliary exhibition be held which would add greatly to the interest of the occasion. So far as the cotton exhibition proper is concerned, Mr. Atkinson would have it remain intact—devoted to the staple alone, or, at the most, extended to wool grown from sheep fed on cotton seed; but the auxiliary exhibition which has occurred to him as desirable would include a display of the natural resources of the best sections of the south, somewhat similar in scope and purpose to the Kansas and Colorado exhibition at the centennial. That display, as is well known, turned a great tide of immigration to those states, and Mr. Atkinson is of the opinion that an exhibition of the agricultural and mineral resources of the best portions of the south, held in connection with the cotton exposition in Atlanta would accomplish a similar result for the south. Mr. Atkinson paints a glowing picture of the possibilities of the section of the south through which he traveled, but it is not overdrawn.

It is understood that the Kansas and Colorado exhibition at the centennial was set up at the expense of the railroads interested in carrying immigrants into those states, and their enterprise has paid them a thousand fold. If the suggestions of Mr. Atkinson with respect to the auxiliary exhibition can be brought to the attention of railroads which would be the beneficiaries of any movement calculated to turn the tide of immigration in the direction of the south, we have no doubt that they would co-operate with each other in making the display of the mineral and agricultural resources of this section a notable success. But Mr. Atkinson speaks for himself in another column and to his letter we direct the attention of our readers. It is worthy of a very careful reading.

Senator Mahone's Course.

There never has been, and there never will be, more than two great potential parties in this country—one representing the conservative and the other the radical sentiment of the country. Nothing of a valuable or enduring nature can be accomplished in public affairs except through these parties; and it is the duty as well as the interest of every citizen to attach himself to one of them in order to give his views practical effect and in order, too, to do all that in him lies to reform and uplift the party that nearest meets his opinions on public questions. The man who acts otherwise is short-sighted, selfish and egotistical—one or all of these. He is short-sighted if he thinks he can serve his country better outside of a great organization than in it. He is selfish in the extreme if he is willing to lend himself to the undermining of an organization that he should do his best to build up and purify—if he lets an unholy ambition carry him to the extent of trying to ruin what he cannot control. And the man who thinks he knows more than millions of his fellow men must be somewhat conceited. What we call independency is in short a compound of folly, selfish ambition and conceit, and the three ingredients are rarely lacking in a full-fledged case. The little Virginia senator has this mental disease in its worst form; and his course serves to vindicate the statement that there are and always will be but two parties in the country. Having put himself outside of the democratic party on grounds that are simply rubbish and nonsense, he naturally throws himself into the arms of the republican party. There are but the two, and every sensible man chooses one or the other. Senator David Davis tried the fence, and he at length was compelled to acknowledge that it was an uncomfortable and unenviable position. It is really an impossible position for anybody who is not a cipher. General Mahone has brought up right where a public man must bring up who deliberately leaves his own party, burning the bridges behind him. He has gone over to the enemy, and Senator Hill deserves the thanks of the country for his matchless services in compelling the Virginia schemer to show his hand.

A Brief Essay on Humorists and Inventors.

For the benefit of various inquisitive persons, we will state that the private opinions of the editors of THE CONSTITUTION with respect to the feasibility of cotton-picking machinery, have nothing to do with their purpose in laying the details of the plans before the public. As we understand it, none of these plans are perfected and are not likely to be. Nevertheless, the fact that inventors are ambitiously and laboriously investigating the subject is of sufficient interest to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION to warrant us in keeping them advised as to the progress of the investigation. In that direction we have already printed the details of the scheme in which Mr. Cockrill, of Arkansas, is interested, and we have also presented, substantially, the plan of Major Allen, of Columbus. For aught we know, there may be insuperable objections to either or both of these plans; this must be left for the future to determine. At the same time, those who are disposed to flout either as visionary must do so upon inadequate testimony, and those who are disposed to criticize one or the other, or both, must do so from the standpoint of comparative ignorance. There were those who maintained that the Clement attachment was a humbug, and yet experience, right here in Georgia, has demonstrated that that machine is all and more than THE CONSTITUTION, after investigation, ever claimed for it.

We are interested in these things—in the Clement attachment, as well as any other plan to increase the profits of the cotton crop—simply and solely in respect to their relations to the progress and prosperity of the south and of the country. The Clement attachment is everything that has been claimed for it, but suppose that the plans for gathering the cotton crop by machinery, the outlines of which we have detailed in these columns, are wild and visionary, is it not worth something for the public to know that there is an effort making in a direction where invention is sure some day to find a wide and profitable field? It need not be doubted there is some plan by which the present awkward and expensive plan of gathering the cotton crop may be simplified and cheapened. The more complex the problem, the greater the necessity of its solution. A hundred objections suggest themselves to any scheme that has yet been suggested, but, for our part, we do not care to pronounce judgment upon plans that we have never seen tested. We remember that two years ago, practical electricians and scientific men—including Professor Tyndall, a pupil of the renowned Farrady—united in declaring that the electric current could not be subdivided, and they explained why it could not be done. And yet, Edison has accomplished this apparently impossible feat. He has not only subdivided the electric current, but has placed the subdivisions under complete control. He has demonstrated that what the scientists declared to be an impossibility, is, in reality, one of the simplest things in the world. We do not argue from this that the possibility of gathering and picking the cotton crop by machinery is a simple matter, for we know nothing about it; but it is possible that the genius of invention may demonstrate it to be a very simple matter. It is for this reason that we do not treat Major Allen's suggestions as the production of a Georgia humorist, or Mr. Cockrill's plans as the dream of an enthusiast. Our attitude in this respect, however, places no limitations upon our readers, and to their consideration we cheerfully refer the whole matter.

THE banks are not as gay as they were. Hereafter they will not rush around and surrender their circulation when they hear a screech-owl in the woods. It appears to be a very easy matter for the banks to make john-horses of themselves.

IT is stated that the Camerons are preparing to present Mrs. Garfield with a twenty-five thousand dollar necklace. If the new president appreciates the fitness of things, he will employ a man to kick the bearers of this gift down the front steps of the white house. In the interest of American history, we should be sorry to see the present administration drop down to the level of the bull pup and stud horse era which set in after the war.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD is a very lucky man. When Conkling called at the white house the other day, the president was out.

THE influence of the American press is widespread. The New York Times of Sunday had an article on the "Rights and "Wrongs of Explosions," and Sunday after noon the czar lost his life in one.

BY some mysterious mischance we reproduced several interesting items from the Warrenton Clipper and credited them to another paper. This mistake occurred in broad, open daylight, and we have no time now to invent any excuse for it. The mention of the Clipper, however, gives us an opportunity to say that it is one of the newsiest and brightest of our state exchanges.

THE New York Herald remarks that "steel trimmings are fashionable." This will be welcome news to the hardware merchants.

THE democrats in congress are like the Georgia militia in old times. Every militiaman was an officer, and every democrat is a leader. The result is that the democratic party has steadily lost ground from the day that the people gave it a majority in the legislative branch of the government. This is sad, but true.

THE fastidious red-bug is now feeling around for early picnic parties.

A PROMINENT married man says that the balance of trade appears to be in favor of the millinery stores. We do not know what the man's politics are, but he appears to be a trifle unfriendly to the fairest of their sex.

A MEMPHIS man who died the other day had never taken a chew of tobacco. This should be a warning to those who do not chew.

EADS has a number of engineers on the isthmus at work on his canal sh[illegible] as many more at w[illegible] route through co[illegible] as the other route.

THE Cleveland Herald says one-half the murders in this country are caused by the carrying of concealed weapons. And yet the editor of the Herald persists in wearing pantaloons with hip-pockets.

JOHN LOGAN wants to get home in time to be crowned queen of the May.

THERE are symptoms that the Illinois legislature is not on friendly terms with Great Britain. It is too early to predict what course this body will pursue with respect to the sudden death of the czar.

LITERARY NOTES.

JOHN SWINTON'S volume of travels is going through a fifth edition.

AFTER forty years of married life, Carlyle loved his wife. What a tribute to the woman.

THE Harpers will issue "The British Colonies in America," by Henry Cabot Lodge in April.

BJORNSON is lecturing in the west. This is an American disease that foreigners easily catch.

THE London papers are wronging Lowell by quoting some of his provincialisms about Carlyle, whom he neither understood nor admired.

MR. G. P. LATHROP is preparing an article on "Social and Literary Philadelphia" for Harpers' Magazine. The literature of Philadelphia is chiefly confined to the mortuary ballad.

THE latest literary sensation is the charge, intimated by a correspondent of The Critic, that Rev. S. Baring-Gould has plagiarized a translation from the German made by Mr. Wister.

MISS KATE FIELD says in The Critic that Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities" is the greatest book he ever wrote. She might have gone further and said it is the one book which he will be remembered by.

IN GENERAL.

—The late Ivory Chamberlain was one of the most intimate and respected friends of Horace Greeley.

—Mark Twain admits having made $125,000 out of his lectures, but makes no promise of restitution.

—London rejoices in the addition of 38 miles of new streets, most of which are lined with houses every year.

—Dion Boucicault writes to Clara Morris that she is the greatest English actress in modern tragic drama he ever saw.

—Business of all kinds never was more prosperous in New England than now, if the papers are to be believed.

—'Gath" says that in the east public life is a conflict of persons, and in the west a conflict of appropriations.

—There is in Ohio a scheme for consolidating the three state universities, situated at Athens, Oxford and Columbus.

—The Washington gossips speak of Hon. John M. Francis, editor of the Troy, New York, Times, as minister to Austria.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley, according to the London News, will probably take the title of Lord Wolseley on being raised to the peerage.

—Parties who ascend Bunker Hill monument are like newspaper advertisers—they all want to get to the top of the column.

—The salary of the commissioner of agriculture having being raised to $4,000 a year, it becomes an object of interest, second only to a cabinet position.

—Burdett-Coutts loves to lounge and smoke while his dovey sits at the piano and warbles, "Will you kiss me, darling, when I mold?"

—During the last twelve years twenty one American girls have traded off their good looks and their father's money for empty European titles.

—Gail Hamilton is to be appointed prose laureate of the state department. Windom also ought to get some points from her on banking at 8 per cent. a month.

—Ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is already marked as the next democratic candidate for governor in that state. But 1882 is a while off yet.

—The thrifty Germans are pushing their way into Mexico. Near Acapulco they are buying land on two years' time at 40 cents per acre.

—The Paris "Intransigeant" is trying to get up a subscription for a monument to Blanqui. The first list contained the name of only one subscriber. He subscribed one franc.

—The crest emblazoned on a San Francisco millionaire's carriage, a rising sun, is considered appropriate, because he has risen from stage driving and his wife from domestic service.

—The Boston Commonwealth says that it is Sidney Bartlett, the aged and eminent lawyer of that city, who has given $160,000 for a new building for the Harvard law school.

—His Majesty Louis, of Bavaria, has distinguished himself by a new freak. His palace is closed all day and opened regularly every night from sunset until sunrise; then the court goes to sleep.

—The duke of Edinburg asserts that in the English public schools those boys who are most proficient in healthful exercises, like cricket and football, are not behind the others in their studies.

—Coaster's harbor island, in Narragansett bay, and all appurtenances thereto, have been granted by Rhode Island to the United States government for the establishment of a naval training school for boys.

Georgia.

The American.

Not without reason is Georgia called the empire state of the south; and her people might as fitly be called the most progressive of southerners. Standing in the streets of the city of Atlanta—at once the flower and fruit of progress—one might easily imagine himself feeling the heart-throb of some great industrial center of the north. True, Georgia has yet a long way to go before arriving at the height of prosperity to which she may reasonably look forward; but she is so far advanced already that her thrifty people no longer dwell on the past or dawdle over the present; they live in the future, and therein set an example to the people of every other southern state.

The progressive impulses of the state were awakened long before the war between the states began. Georgia might have slumbered peacefully, only now and then arousing herself to the little exertion necessary for the maintenance of life under a genial climate which keeps nature steadily at work without exacting much assistance from man. Even the burden of slavery, under which some of her sister commonwealths groaned, did not rest heavily enough upon this one to impede her progress; and in 1860, Georgia was, by general admission, the leading state in the south. Slavery, however, was weighty enough to turn the scale in favor of the secession of the state, against the judgment of some of her ablest sons, and in January, 1861, Georgia joined the southern confederacy, becoming forthwith one of the strongest pillars of the new government. For a long while her sons went freely to the front, followed by the most liberal contributions of produce and manufactures for the use of the army; but when the war was half over, that her own soil was made to run with blood. When the blow really fell, however, it fell heavily, and everything was prostrated before it. General Sherman's famous march to the sea will be ever memorable in the annals of Georgia, and it was preceded by a campaign ending in the fall of Atlanta, which was attended by great loss of life, as well as by great loss of property. But in the autumn of 1864 and the winter of 1864-65, there was scarcely a square mile of Georgia territory that did not pay its tribute to the conqueror, and there was no horror of war that the people did not suffer. Neglected fields, pillaged barns, abandoned factories, and ruined homes, were the reward of Georgia's devotion to the confederacy.

Peace was welcomed by the people. In the autumn of 1865, a convention elected by the general vote repealed the ordinance of secession, repudiated the Confederate debt, and made human servitude illegal. Then a legislature was elected which ratified the fourteenth amendment, and a new state government was instituted; but congress was not satisfied with that, and in short those things were done. Under the reconstruction acts, all of the state officers, executive, legislative, and judicial, were set aside, and Georgia was united with Alabama and Florida in a military district, with a provisional government. Another constitutional convention was ordered, and in the election of its members no person who had ever held civil office of honor or profit in the state was allowed to take part, while all white and colored males over twenty-one years of age enjoyed the right to vote. The result was a crude organic law, but one that stood the test of loyalty applied by the Washington authorities. A new state government was set up, he fourteenth amendment was ratified, and the state once more knocked at the door of the union for readmission. But she was to wait a while longer. The signature failing to ratify the fifteenth amendment, Georgia was once more remanded to military rule, and not until that amendment was ratified was her congressional delegation seated. About this time occurred the maladministration of state officials and the corruption of the legislature, which made no great a scandal, the result of which was the saddling of the commonwealth with a debt under which she long groaned, and a part of which the afterwards inconsiderately repudiated. Truth requires the admission that republican administration was responsible for this era of corruption, and that honesty did not resume possession of the capital until the scalawags and carpet-baggers were driven their walking papers.

For nearly ten years now Georgia's course has been onward and upward, the only blot upon her record for her progress in this direction being the repudiation which has tempted speculators to trade on her dishonor. Meanwhile, a new civilization has grown up; the bourbon has either taken a back seat or conformed himself to the spirit of progress; agriculture has assumed new and more profitable forms; manufactures have increased until there are now forty cotton factories and one hundred furnaces within a day's ride of Atlanta; mining has become an industry employing the labor of thousands. The town of Atlanta has become a great city, with arms reaching out in all directions to bring wealth to her people. Whites and blacks work and vote with toleration, side by side; education is free, popular and general, in no state are the happiness so prosperous. Ten years ago they paid taxes on property whose assessed value was not $100,000; now they pay taxes on a valuation of $,000,000. This is because they are given a fair chance before the law and by public opinion. In Georgia to-day, above any other in the south, is democracy side-bound. Political independence thrives; there is a persistent effort to keep the people in the party traces, but they will not stay there. With great resources, with industry the rule of life, with hope in the future, and no looking backward, with a broad and liberal spirit, keep the lead which she has taken among southern states. Others may follow, but they cannot overtake her in the lifetime of this generation, or of the next.

Dr. Felton's Chance.

Washington Letter to Savannah News.

Rumors fly around on every pretension of a breeze about important changes in the government offices. I am happy to record that many of the rumors [illegible] ove true. I am doubly [illegible] is not apparent the [illegible] Le Duc, commissioner of [illegible] is the greatest fraud that ever [illegible] pay to retain his position. He will go, and with his going will there be thanks from every man who knows Le Duc, except a handful of congressmen who have been purchased by an extra allowance of seeds and agricultural reports for distribution among their constituents. Dr. Felton, of Georgia and Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, both failed of a re-election to the next congress. They are both working for Le Duc's position. The Georgia political divine has trained with that office in view. He has so conducted himself as to leave no suspicion hanging around him but he was a democrat. He has acted with the republicans whenever there was an opportunity; and I do not call to mind when that opportunity was missing. In addition, the reverend doctor has taken an active part in all matters before the house, in or out of committee, relating to or bearing upon the subject of agriculture. All this with an ulterior view. By renouncing democracy, and going in for agriculture, he desired to call attention to his fitness for the position under a republican administration. He is now in the field as a candidate for Le Duc's place. He is trying to get it, only as a congressman, who has been refused a re-election by his constituents, can try to engraft himself upon the government, and it must be said that, in view of his services to the republican party, Dr. Felton stands a very good chance of being made commissioner of agriculture. Mr. Stephens is lending to him his aid. Mr Stephens and Garfield have been the warmest kind of friends, and the former's influence with the present administration will be greater than that of any other man who hails from below Mason and Dixon's line, with the possible exception of Senator Brown. With Mr. Stephens's aid and with the record of what he has done for the republican party, it would in truth be a surprise if Dr. Felton does not succeed in being made commissioner of agriculture.

The Cotton Exposition.

Baltimore Gazette.

The success so far of the attempt to have an international cotton exposition at Atlanta is quite gratifying, and the project should be encouraged. The south has made so many and rapid strides toward wealth and permanent prosperity within the past decade that it is well worth while to make a showing at the beginning of another ten years, which are even more full of promise than the past ten have been of fulfilment. The north will, we hope and believe, not be disposed other wise than kindly toward the southern enterprise, which appeals to the support of all people of the United States as a purely industrial affair, and a generous support should be given to it from this city especially.

Rome Tribune.

We ask the question, if Rome cannot give some aid and encouragement to the exhibition? It boasts that it receives one hundred thousand bales of cotton annually, on which account it should feel a decided interest in the above exhibition. What benefits the grower, ginner and manufacturer of cotton, benefits Rome, hence the people should take a lively interest in the matter. Rome cannot afford to be an idle "looker-on in Venice," while almost the entire country is manifesting a lively interest in an exhibition which knows no section, and which will certainly be fruitful of good results. These hasty written remarks we submit for what they are worth, and we trust that they will be thought over, digested and acted upon by our people, many, if not all of whom, are either directly interested in the culture and manufacture of the fleecy staple. Cotton will always be the sheet anchor upon which the south must base and build its hopes, and everything that can throw light upon its culture and manufacture should be encouraged. If the international cotton exposition is made a success, it will prove to be one of the most important events in the history of American industry. Rome should take hold of it and prepare to reap some of the rich fruits it promises.

A Millionaire Miser.

New York Graphic.

Even Jay Gould will crack his joke at the expense of his friend Russell Sage. One story he is very fond of telling. He says Sage was once pestered by two nuns for a subscription to some Roman Catholic charity. To get rid of them he handed over one dollar very reluctantly, and with every evidence of great anguish of mind. But in less than a quarter of an hour he was smiling again, for to make himself good he had forced six unfortunate put-and-call brokers to give him one dollar extra on their contracts. Instead of being one dollar out he was five dollars ahead, and his soul was at peace. Russell Sage's way of doing business is worth describing. If a "privilege" broker wants to do business with him, he must come with his bid for a "put," a "call" or a "straddle" already written on the check in hand, Sage looks at the paper and says yes or no. This expedition is necessary on account of the throng of brokers who wish to deal on his puts and calls. But no eager is the great capitalist to turn an honest penny that he rarely sells a "privilege," without exacting from one to five dollars in cash as an extra contribution from his customers. He seems to think more of these petty gains than of the tens of thousands he risks in the sale of privileges. There was a time when he expected his customers to take him out to lunch, but his business has become so pressing that he now takes a hasty "snack" with his friend Sidney Dillon in the front office, No 80 Broadway, but always at Dillon's expense. Russell Sage is a character.

Three Specimen Appointments.

New York Star.

Levi P. Morton has been paid off for his senatorial and cabinet disappointments by being made minister to France. Judson Kilpatrick, the blowhard who helped carry New Jersey for the democracy, has been offered the mission to Chili. It is reported that the Mexican mission is to be given to John Russell Young, who wrote a long life of Grant and did his utmost to induce the horrible Herald to support Grant for the third term.

Morton is Conkling's appointment. Kilpatrick represents nothing but wind. Young is the protege of Grant and, if appointed, will be the facile tool of Jay Gould.

These are three specimen appointments of the new administration. From them it is easy to judge what is to come. Garfield, like the man about to fight a duel, is so completely "in the hands of his friends" that there seems to be nothing left of him. Blaine ought certainly to be consulted about the foreign appointments; but we doubt his indorsement of Morton and Kilpatrick. Of course, Young's appointment plays into his hands and assists the railroad speculations for the benefit of which this administration is to be run.

The people are to endure four years of this sort of thing. That is the bitter fact which will become more bitter with every succeeding day's records.

The Brazilian Mission.

Boston Herald, ind.

The color-line is so lightly drawn in Brazil that Fred Douglass might, without running the risk of offending the Brazilians, represent our government at Rio de Janeiro. But there is something to be considered beside "making a place" for the colored gentleman. If there is one South American country with which our commerce is out of joint, that country is the empire of Dom Pedro. Owing to our protective tariff on coffee, because of the Brazilians, and their comparatively trifling purchase of our goods in return, there is a heavy annual balance of trade against us which we should endeavor to find some means to remedy. We have never heard that Mr Douglass has any special qualifications for negotiating a commercial treaty. We cheerfully acknowledge, however, that he is as well fitted for the Brazilian mission as any political incumbent, or any of the place seeking politicians who may be named for it. At the present date, we want neither politicians nor poets at the South American capitals. Business men are needed, and business men only.

Hill and Mahone

Columbus Enquirer.

Hill, of Georgia, gave Mahone "fits" in the senate yesterday. The half-and-half senator by the grace of negro voters cut a sorry figure. Hill did not ascertain how Mahone would vote, but still he showed what unpardonable treachery the new senator would be guilty of if he balloted with the republicans.

Chattanooga Times.

Hill made it very uncomfortable for Senator Mahone yesterday. The latter seems to know by instinct who is meant when the word renegade or its equivalent is pronounced in the senate chamber. Hill smoked him out first and wore him out afterward. Virginia, poor old mother of states and statesmen, has come to a bad pass when such small scrubs as Mahone speak for her in the senate.

Changed His Coat.

Philadelphia Times.

Angus Cameron, originally elected by a bolt in the Wisconsin legislature, comes back for a second term, to succeed the late Senator Carpenter. The old wheel horses of the party must be rather dazed to see all the substantial profits of partisanship carried off by the repentant prodigals of the party. From mild libralism in 1875 Cameron became the most rampant paternalist and Granite in 1877.

Two Precious Words.

Kansas City Times.

Two words the Times would have impressed
Upon each patriotic breast—
Most precious words beneath the skies!
The first implies a victory great,
Democracy once more elate—
The second is simply "Harmonize."
The other word—of homelier mold—
Means booming trade and gain of gold—
We breathe it in our "Advertise!"

A Great Truth.

New York Tribune.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION formulates a great truth when it says that "education is a plant of slow growth, and a people must be self-educated, not educated from without." A full realization that it would be worth a great deal more to the south than the proceeds of the public land sales. No community can be educated until it has the will to educate itself, and when it has the will it asks no charity.

The Best Cotton Picker.

Leadville, Col., Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION seems greatly interested in cotton picking machines. The best we've ever seen is about seventeen years old, with a red bandana handkerchief bound about its head.

The Cabinet Classified.

Augusta Evening News.

Down here in Georgia, in the cotton belt, Garfield's cabinet is classed as "good ordinary."

Beat Thorough as You Can.

The Enterprise.

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might!
Never be a little true,
Or a little in the right.
Truth is love,
Lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man;
So in all matters,
Great or small things,
Be as thorough as you can.
Let no speck on that surface dim—
Spotless truth and honor bright!
I'd not give a fig for him
Who says any lie is white!
He who falters,
Twists or alters
Little atoms when we speak,
May deceive me,
But believe me,
To himself he is a sneak!
Help the weak if you are strong,
Love the old if you are young
Own a fault if you are wrong,
If you're angry hold your tongue,
In each duty
Lies a beauty,
If your eyes you do not shut,
Just as surely
And securely
As a serial is a nuit!
Love with all your heart and soul,
Love with eye and ear and touch;
That's the moral of the whole.
You can never love too much!
'Tis the glory
In our babyhood begun;
Our hearts without it—
Never dare die—
Are the worlds without a sun.
If you think a word will please,
Say it, if it is but true;
Words may give delight with ease,
When no act is asked from you,
Words may often
Soothe and soften,
Gild a joy or heal a pain;
They are treasures
Yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain.
Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it then, with all your might;
Let your prayers be strong and true—
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right.
Pray in all things,
Great and small things,
Like a Christian gentleman;
And forever
Now or never,
Be as thorough as you can.

Condensed Benefit.

The way people now use the great beverage—beer—it would be supposed that each glass thereof is brimful of benefit; it may be. But there is another liquid of national reputation, every bottle of which is filled with immeasurable benefit to such as need its services. Mr. Edward A. Kenny, superintendent Boston beer brewery, Boston, Mass., thus speaks of it: I distributed several bottles of St Jacobs Oil among those of my men subject to severe pains caused by exposure to heat and cold, and they report that it never fails to cure them. I can therefore safely recommend it to all parties suffering from pains of any kind.

—It is said that Robert Lincoln receives $15,000 yearly from one insurance company in New England for transacting its law business. This business he will be obliged to relinquish in order to act as secretary of war.

Will Break Up Chills and Colds.

Wheat now cold the East wind blows,
Nipping each pedestrian's nose;
What will warm my half numbed body?
Ah! I know! Hub Punch Toddy!

Hub Punch, composed of rare, choice old liquors, is incomparable with fine ice, lemonade, milk or hot water. Sold by Grocers, Wine Merchants and druggists.

—The order at the postal-card agency at Holyoke, on Wednesday, was for 5,958,500 cards, being the largest they ever had by almost 1,000,000. These cards will weigh between twenty-three and twenty-four tons, and make three car-loads.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
In Nervous Debility and Dyspepsia.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate to a considerable extent, in practice, during the past three years, and found it a valuable remedy in Nervous Debility and atonic Dyspepsia.

S. H. CHAPMAN, A. M., M. D.
Physician to the New Haven Hospital.
" Dispensary,
Lecturer on Throat Diseases, Yale College.

—In the midst of her military activity England has done a brave deed in consenting to a truce with the rebels who have just thrashed her generals. It is characteristic of the duplicity and insincerity of Jingoism in England that it should have sought to make political capital out of this and to throw the reproach of cowardice on what was really a brave deed. Nobody supposes that the liberal government in England is afraid of Jonbert and Kruger; nobody supposes that the British can not eventually conquer the Boers; nobody can ascribe to the government in making the truce any other motive than a high sense of justice and duty, which are rare in the history of government; yet Beaconsfield could not withold his sneer and the Jingoes raved while the Gladstone ministry consented to treat with the handful of militia who had so successfully resisted Colley.

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic.

"My patients derive marked and decided benefit from it," says Professor J. M. CARNOCHAN, M.D., Professor Surgery, New York Medical College. Be sure to ask for Liebig Company's Coca Beef Tonic.

mar11—d1w fri sun wed&wlw

—Among the superstitions about brides is one that is generally believed and acted upon in the south of England, and which decrees that a bride in removing her bridal robe and veil must take especial care to throw away every pin worn on the eventful day. Misfortune, it is said, will inevitably overtake the bride who keeps even one pin used in the wedding toilet. Woe to the bridesmaids also if they keep any of them. Their chances of matrimony will be materially lessened thereby, and at any rate they must give up all hope of matrimony until Whitsuntide of the following year.

Office Superintendent General of the Grand National Exhibition of the American Institute of Science, Art, and Industry, of the City of New York. (Finding of the Committee of Experts and Judges.)

"We recommend the Medals of Excellence for the Witch Hazel Preparations of the Liebig Company as being of great value and purity."

In accordance with the finding the Medals of Excellence were awarded.

CHARLES WAGER HULL,
Superintendent General.

Cures Piles, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Painful Monthlies, Skin Diseases.

Sold in fifty cents and dollar sizes.
mar11—d1w fri sun wed&wlw

—There are some indications that China, having got the difficulty with Russia off her hands, intends to revive the Loo Choo quarrel with Japan. The recent dispatch of a Japanese man-of-war to China, with a high official on board, is thought to have some connection with these new developments.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
mar13 d3i sun wed fri&wlt

—One of the most famous of English jockeys has just died in the person of Henry Constable. He was only 28, but headed the long list of winning jockeys, and in a single year—1873—he won 100 races. Few persons experienced in turf matters understand what is the wear and tear of the popular jockey's life.

If any Reader

feels tired, has a severe headache or loss of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.
mar15—d2w sun wed fri and w2w 24p

—Queen Victoria's drawing room on Friday, February 25, was, according to the London World, not a brilliant affair, as, owing to the cold weather, the attendance was very small. The queen was dressed in a black satin dress trimmed with sable. Some of the dowager ladies felt the cold very much, and one remarked that she had not been in a low dress for the last five years. Miss Ethel Fuller carried off the palm among the young ladies presented.

Why will You Die?

Or suffer, or lie sick in bed for days, simply because you neglect to be warned of impending danger by your Headaches, gloomy despondent feelings and sallow complexion. Live, be well and be cheerful by taking H. H. P.
109 aug9 d1y

—Mr. Lancaster, near London, has 46 acres of celery, and his celery commands the highest prices in market. His plantation, at 10,000 plants per acre, requires 460,000 plants. They are set in trenches and vast quantities of manure are used. Seven horses are used in his 80 acre vegetable garden. Radishes between the celery bring about $140 per acre, and the celery $250 per acre, which comes to $250 per week in summer and autumn.

Thrown Out.

Impurities in the Blood from a Disordered Liver, that cause Headaches, Sour Stomach, Belchings, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Ague, Nervous and Bilious Fevers are increased by the use of drugs. Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad drives all these from the system and cures.
mar13—d&w1w

—The Rev. Dr. Cumming, so well known through his Adventist writings, for many years minister of the Scottish National church, Covent Garden, London, while physically well, is said to be mentally in such a condition as to be practically dead to the world.

Dr. Benj. H. Riggs,

SELMA, ALA., writes, " " COLDEN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR is an excellent preparation, whose composition is unknown, and one that physicians can intelligently prescribe. I have found it of great service in my practice. Daniel & Marsh, Agents.
Dx junell—d&wly fol lm rd mar M

—The present indications are that immigration during 1881 will exceed that of 1880, when it was the largest in our history. During the week just past the landings at Castle Garden numbered 5,323, an increase of 2,479 over the first week of March, 1880.

The secret of securing the vital principle is discovered in Tutt's Pills. In Liver Affections, Dizziness, Headache, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Fevers of all kind, Dysentery, Flatulence, Heartburn, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervousness, Bilious Colic, Loss of Appetite and all troubles of the bowels, their curative effects are marvelous. They are truly the afflicted's friend.

—An anti-vaccination riot occurred recently at Brighton, England. The public vaccinator, whose duty it was to prosecute a bath of persons who had refused to be vaccinated, was roughly handled while leaving the police court, to which the anti vaccination party had accompanied their friends with a brass band and with flags flying. The person who had served the summonses was likewise assaulted. Several rioters were arrested and fined and one was sent for trial.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere.
699 jan30—d&wlm bot eal fol pare rd mar

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
21s oct16—d&m sun wed fri&wkym

AMUSEMENTS.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Wednesday Evening, March 16.
RICE'S Evangeline Combination
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

First appearance in this city of the highly successful Opera Bouffe, in two acts, as played at the Royal Standard Theatre, London, over three hundred consecutive nights, entitled

CALINO!

BY H. B FARNIE.

The Opera will be presented with Entire New Scenery! New and Beautiful Costumes! A Chorus of Forty Young Ladies! The Celebrated Evangeline Male Quartette! Full and Efficient Orchestra! All the original Comic Effects and Cast, with full strength of the Evangeline Combination.

The Op

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

From the Hon. William Taylor, State Senator of Massachusetts.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores. I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of the most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin diseases. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by my friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr ——, of East Boston, and Dr ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and brought them and commenced to use them according to the direction. There was so much humor lodged within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the direction to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure than all at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA REMEDIES and twelve years of constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men in the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1878.

Statement Sixteen Months Later.

In answer to many inquiries I desire to say that it is now sixteen months since I wrote the above statement, that my cure has proved permanent and my general health perfect. I have nothing to retract, but much to add in grateful praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1880.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

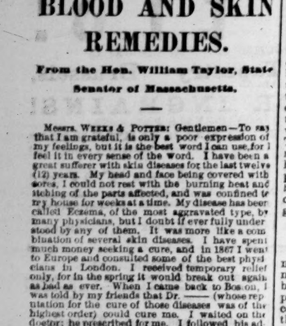
For all Humors of the Blood.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood, through the bowels, liver, Kidneys and skin. CUTICURA a Medicinal Jelly, removes dead flesh and tissue, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, allays inflammation, itching and irritation of the skin and scalp. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP restores whiteness and beautifies the skin. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP is the only medicinal soap extant, properly prepared for shaving.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 24 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 3 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. PRICE OF CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake, and in bars, for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

apr21—dly wed sun dwkyly nr rd mat L

PATENT MEDICINES.



Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Pain in the Side—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

For sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

feb21—d2m sun wed fri & wky24m top col nx rd m

As time rolls on the proof still comes up that

Cheney's Expectorant

Is the Quickest, Safest, Surest and Best Remedy for Coughs, and if your baby is threatened with Croup

Cheney's Expectorant

Will prevent it. But if the little darling already has Croup,

Cheney's Expectorant

Will even then cure it. Or, if you are of a Consumptive temperament and contract a Cold it may run into Consumption and end in death unless you cure it with

Cheney's Expectorant

Hundreds of people throughout the country will not, sick or well, be without a bottle of

Cheney's Expectorant

In the house. The greatest proof of the virtue of

Cheney's Expectorant

Is that those who have ever used it once will ever after use it for Coughs. At the first symptoms of Croup give

Cheney's Expectorant

If you want a medicine, mild and pleasant, and yet effective, get

Cheney's Expectorant

If you want one equally suited to the young, middle aged and old, get

Cheney's Expectorant

If you want one that everybody recommends, try

Cheney's Expectorant

Beware of a medicine that professes to cure every disease under the sun. They are apt to be useless.

Cheney's Expectorant

Does not profess to do everything, but only to cure diseases attended with a Cough. Most of the Druggists trading with Atlanta sell

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DANIEL & MARSH,
PROPRIETORS,
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PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Manhood, Prematurity, Nervousness, Impotency, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and diseases brought on by Indiscretion and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Send in plain sealed Envelope. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 1240 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF its forms, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tumors, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Tetter, (other diseases), and all impurities of the Blood, we can cure. Father bought this Receipt from an eminent Irish Physician, cured Cancer on his face (left no scar.) I cured Cancer, Scrofula, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Catarrh. This medicine is taken internally. Address (inclosing stamp) M. M. WILKES & CO., 172 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga., or LaGrange, Ga. 6.6 apr30—d1y

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ONE WORTH HALF A DOZEN OF ANY OTHER KIND.

For Rheumatism, stubborn Coughs, Lame Back, and other aches and pains generally a dingy cheap Porous Plaster and imitations are not to be compared with this article. It costs a few pennies more than others, but is worth many times as much.

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THE RAILROADS.

The Latest Movements Along the Lines.

THE GEORGIA ROAD

Augusta Evening News.

There are many rumors afloat as to the cause of the rapid advance in Georgia railroad stock. One is that the Central road would lease it on a guarantee of 8 per cent. This is believed to be true by some parties in Savannah. Another rumor is that there would be a stock dividend declared at an early day. All these rumors we consider but the fruits of imagination and of the heat of speculation, added to their growth and circulation. Our own reason for the advance is the intrinsic worth of the stock as an investment and its scarcity on the market. There is beyond doubt less floating Georgia railroad stock on the market now than there has been within the past five years, and probably in ten years. About 5,000 shares have been sold to parties north since December 1st, and many smaller lots have gone into the hands of investors here.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA.

"Gath," in Cincinnati Enquirer.

A gentleman from Kentucky was telling me a yarn yesterday, about which I have no personal knowledge. I suspect him to be a speculator. He said that Green, late president of the Louisville and Nashville combination, had been selling his stock in the Louisville line, and buying in the Nashville and Chattanooga, and that there was a big short interest, and that was now being cut and pinched. He said this stock of the Chattanooga had not been doubled up like the other. Also, that the stock of the Louisville company in the Chattanooga company was tied up so that they could not sell it, lest they would lose control. You perceive that on Saturday, under the circulation of such stories as this, there was a market for nearly nineteen thousand shares of Chattanooga stock, and that it rose from 89 to 93. The Louisville and Nashville had scanty dealings—only about nine hundred shares, notwithstanding the strength of the market here.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The Ohio senate yesterday passed the Southern railroad enabling act rightfully amended, with that three million clause in the event of a lease left out. It will now go to the house, where it should be promptly passed. Every day's delay in placing the road on a business basis costs Cincinnati thousands of dollars in income, besides a heavy loss in trade. The equipments of that road ought to be double what they are. Even that would not be sufficient to accommodate the business that is being offered. The south is prosperous, and it is now our best market, but with an inadequately equipped railroad our merchants are not able to fill their orders.

If the Kentucky Central had its Knoxville connection in operation it would be a relief. It is manifest that our railroad connections with the south are not sufficient, but we should make the most of what we have by making a permanent arrangement for the operation of the Southern.

CINCINNATI AND NEW ORLEANS.

Knoxville Dispatch.

The opinion has, to some extent, prevailed in certain circles that the Cincinnati Southern, in consequence of the recent purchase of the A. M. & O. road, by the Louisville and Nashville combination, was cooped up in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee and therefore virtually demolished. Perhaps the wish was father to the thought in this instance, put forth by the enemies of this great thoroughfare to break it down. We imagine a city so powerful as Cincinnati, backed by so much wealth and occupying so important a position in the financial and commercial world, would hardly allow her pet scheme of reaching the cotton belt and the seaboard to be disposed of thus summarily. Those who cherish this belief we predict will be sadly disappointed. Cincinnati is too sagacious and too familiar with the situation to succumb to such a fate. She did not expend her twenty millions of dollars for naught and is able to expend twenty millions more if thereby she can attain her ends. This she would rather do than lose the vantage ground already secured. She had better do it and will do it if she finds it to her interest to do so.

If we are not mistaken—and we don't think we are—she is already foreshadowing a policy that will dispel the idea in question and rivet the conviction upon the minds of the most skeptical that, so far from being cooped up in the afo e aid mountains, she intends to strike a blow in her railroad system that will open the eyes of her traducers. In Sunday morning's issue of the Dispatch we made a slight allusion to this fact to the effect that Assistant Engineer W. McCloy, who has been employed on the Emory Gap survey, and subsequently in securing the right of way on that route, was called away to Meridian, Miss., for the purpose of surveying a route from that point to New Orleans under the direction of G. Bouscaren, chief engineer of the Cincinnati Southern. There is a deep significance in this movement and indicates, in our judgment, that the Cincinnati Southern intends, by a route altogether feasible, to seek a direct outlet to New Orleans. This is manifest when you examine the map. From Chattanooga it will intersect the Alabama and Chattanooga system, driving through the heart of Alabama, running north of Montgomery and striking Meridian, the terminus of the Alabama and Chattanooga road and from thence to New Orleans.

As intimated, a corps of engineers, as we are informed, and presumably under the direction of the Cincinnati Southern, have gone forward to complete the survey from Meridian to New Orleans. There can be no doubt of this if we are correctly informed. If, therefore, it be true, does it not indicate that the Cincinnati Southern is destined to be cooped up in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee?

Your Mind will Grow Strong

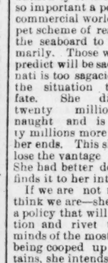
and great not by what you reject, but by what you cordially accept and believe. Your health will improve, just in proportion as you obey Nature's laws. If your mind is diseased, refresh it with suitable relaxation. If the two great organs of your body, the kidney and liver, are out of order, restore them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The mind can be kept clear by care, and the kidneys and liver by the great remedy above mentioned.

mar15—d2w sun wed fri and w2w 3dp

—Lady Florence Dixie, an Englishwoman, of very noble family, has gone to South Africa as correspondent for the London Post. She went to one of the queen's drawing-rooms without the usual plumes and lappets prescribed by court etiquette, and received an intimation that if she set any value on the queen's forgiveness she would appear at the next drawing room with the usual tokens of submission fluttering about her head and chignon. This Lady Florence refused to do, and to avoid any difficulty started for the Mediterranean on the day before that fixed for the reception.

A DELICIOUS DRINK

For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Parties, Etc.



HUB PUNCH.

Boston:
C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

The "Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

It is Warranted to Contain only the Best of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things which conspire to enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES

Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars. Sideboards not Complete Without Hub Punch.

It can be used Clear or with Fresh Milk, Ice, Soda, or Hot Water, Lemonade, or with Fine Ice, to Suit the Taste.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels and Druggists everywhere.

Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.

jan13—d6m wed fri sun fri nx rd mat 4wdm

FOR SALE,

The Emma Anna Cotton Mills,

COCHRAN, GEORGIA,

OR A PART INTEREST IN SAME.

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YARNS DIRECT FROM SEED COTTON.

Full particulars by addressing

J. B. SCHOFIELD, Proprietor,

dec 6sat2—d2m sun wed fri MACON, GA

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

—jan11—d1y top col nx to or fol read mat

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Capital, $155,000.00.

Loans to Regular Customers, on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.

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Banking Business,

BUY and Sell Exchange, Receive Deposits and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

jan26—d3m hd finan col under G C B

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 15, 1881

New York—A further decline took effect to-day which reduced the months about 5@10 points. At the opening the market was barely steady, having advanced, and for awhile efforts were made to sustain quotations, but later in the day an easier tone was developed with the tendency of the market downward. Throughout the afternoon futures remained comparatively steady and but little change was effected. At the close futures were quiet and steady and indicated lower prices. Spots opened quiet; noon, tone easy; close, tone quiet; middling 10⅝c. Net receipts for three days amount to 61,702 bales; export - 73,524 bales; stock 890,877 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.		CLOSED.
March	10 50@10 53	March	10 38@10 40
April	10 47@10 48	April	10 36@10 37
May	10 46@10 47	May	10 45@10 46
June	10 60@10 61	June	10 52@10 53
July	10 70@10 71	July	10 59@10 60
August	10 73@10 75	August	10 63@10 64
September	10 41@10 42	September	10 33@10 38
October	10 19@10 20	October	10 12@10 14
November	9 94@9 95	November	9 90@10 08

Closed quiet and steady: sales 124,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed easier Spots—Uplands 6½d; Orleans 6,3-16d; sales 8.000 bales, of which 6,650 bales were American; receipts 28,000; American 17,300.

The local cotton market was quiet and dull and sales to day have been very moderate. The downward tendency of the New York market is having a depressing influence on the local market and lower prices reem inevitable. We omit our our cotton statements to-day. We quote the market weak at the following prices: Good middling 10⅝c; middling 10c; low middling 9¾c; strict good ordinary 9⅝c; good ordinary 8¾c; ordinary 6¼c; tinges ¾c; stains 5@8½c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 15—noon—Cotton very dull; middling uplands 6½; middling Orleans 6 5-16; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 28,000; American 17,300; futures uplands low middling clause March delivery 6 3-16; March and April delivery 6 3 32@6 ¼; April and May delivery 6⅜; May and June delivery 6 5 32@6 3-16; June and July delivery 6 3-16, 6 7 32@6⅜; July and August delivery 6⅜@6 9 32; August and September delivery 6 9-32@6 5-16; September and October delivery 6⅝; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 5-32; April and May delivery 6 3-16; May and June delivery 6 7-32.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—3:00 p. m.—Futures weaker. The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is dull and rather lower for all articles.

The following table shows the price, movement, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, March 15:

MARKETS.	Middling uplands.	Low middling.	Good ordinary.	Net.	Gross.	To Great Britain.	To France.	To continent.	Coastwise.	Shipments.	Stock.	Quiet.	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.
New York	10⅝	10⅜	9⅞	1051	1051	1051					178,000								
New Orleans	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	9,000	9,000	2,000			7,000		200,000								
Mobile	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	90	90					90	20,000								
Charleston	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,500	1,500				1,500		50,000								
Savannah	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	2,500	2,500				2,500		100,000								
Galveston	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,442	1,442	1,442					50,000								
Memphis	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,700	1,700					1,700	40,000								
Augusta	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,000	1,000					1,000	30,000								
Norfolk	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,400	1,400	1,400					50,000								
Wilmington	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,000	1,000					1,000	30,000								
Boston	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,000	1,000	1,000					50,000								
Baltimore	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,000	1,000					1,000	30,000								
Philadelphia	10⅜	10⅛	9¾	1,000	1,000	1,000					50,000								
Total				24,631	24,631	5,442			11,000	8,189	1,000,000								

Consolidated net receipts 19,164.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 15, 1881.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ——par | Selling ——¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	108@110	Sav. City 5s, now	85@ 87
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s, 1890-'92	112@113	Columbus City	82@ 85
Ga. gold 6s	110@112	Ga. R. R. 6s	104@105
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	118@115
Western R. R.—		W. & A. RR.Lease—	
A. & L. m'tge	116@118	sent 10 per ct.	
Atlanta 6s	100@102	income bonds	115@120
Atlanta W'r'ks	108@110	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	75@ 75
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	73@ 75
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atl-nta 10s	114@116	do. Class C 4	87@ 90
Augusta City 7s	106@108		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	113@114	South Wes R.R.	111@118
Central R. R.	109@111	Atlanta St. R. R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	121@123		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 15.—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened strong and 1-@1 per cent higher, the latter in Indiana, Bloomington and Western and subsequently an advance was recorded. At the first board quotation became irregular, some shares declining slightly and others advancing. Northern Pacific rose 1½ per cent and the preferred 1⅝, Reading 1⅜, Alton and Terre Haute 3, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1 and Nashville and Chattanooga 1¾ per cent.

NEW YORK, March 15—Noon—Stocks firmer. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4 80¾; short $4.83. Governments dull and nominal. State Bonds quiet and firm.

Evening—Money 4@6. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments steady: new fives 101⅝; four and a half per cents 113⅝; four per cents 113¾. State Bonds quiet.

Stocks closed depressed.

N. Y. Central	134⅝	Chicago & N. W.	127⅞
Erie	47⅞	do. Preferred	134¾
Lake Shore	126⅛	Wes. St. L. & Pac.	47¾
Illinois Central	134	do. Preferred	87⅝
N. C. & St. L.	91	Mem. & Char.	61
Lou. & Nash.	91⅞	Rock Island	134
Pitsb'g F. W. & C.	128	Western Union	112⅝
½ p. c dividend.			

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	71¾	Ala. Class B 5s	95
do. Class A small	73	do. Class C 3 to 6	85
Pub-lic-indebtedness:			
Gold	$ 88,831,750	Currency	$ 3,494,718

LONDON, March 15.—3:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 99⅝; account 99⅞.

PARIS, March 15—3:00 p m.—Rentes 85f 45c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, March 15, 18 1

The following are the opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—March opened 99⅝, closed 100⅝; April opened 100⅝, closed 100⅝; May opened 1 ⅜, closed 1 06. Clear Rib sides—March opened and closed 7 9 75; April opened and closed, 7 95; May opened 8 ⅜, closed 8 05. Mess Pork—March opened $17.37½, closed $17.67½; April opened $ 5 0, closed $15.70; May opened $15 85, closed $15 87½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, March 15—Flour—There is a better seling in the market at present; we quote as follows: fancy $6.50@$6.75; extra family $6.25@$6.50; family $5.00@$5.25. Wheat—Chicago—The general tone of the market shows firmness and prices being maintained; April and May opened without much change, but higher prices were current during the day. At the close a moderate advance was reported. The local market is quiet and steady at prices quoted: No. 2 $ 1.26@1.28; low grades dull at $1 25@$1.25. Corn—Stocks are limited, though there is a better supply now than was reported last week; choice white sacks, car lots, 70@71c; choice mixed 69@70c. Oats—50@57c; firm; choice red rust proof in demand at 90c@$1.00. Meal—Our merchants show a disposition to quit handling meal. The impossibility to piease, and the general dissatisfaction connected with the meal trade is extremely annoying, and the manner of competition has rendered profits too insignificant to make it's specialty with dealers. At present a firm tone prevails with prices held at 72@75c. Grits—$4.00.

CHICAGO, March 15—Flour steady; winter wheat $5.00@$5.50; spring wheat for double extra $4.00@$4 50. Wheat fairly in good demand and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 00⅝@$1 01⅝ cash; $1 06⅝@$1 07 April; $1 05½ bid May. Corn steady and in good demand; 38¼ - 39¼ cash; 3-8¾ April; 42¾ May. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 29¼@29⅜ cash; 34 May. At the close wheat No. 2 Chicago spring $1.00⅝ March; $1 06¾@$1.06 May. Corn, 38¾ bid 38⅞ asked April; 42¾ asked May. Oats, 29¼ bid, 29⅝ asked April.

NEW YORK, March 15—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $4.75@$5.25; good to choice extra $5.30@$6.25. Wheat without important change with a light export demand and moderate trade; ungraded red $1 15@$1.27. Corn less doing; ungraded 56¾@59. Oats a shade lower and closing strong; No. 2 44@44½. Hops steady; trade moderate; choice yearlings 12@18

ST. LOUIS, March 15—Flour higher; triple extra $4.35@$4.60; family $4.75@$5.00; choice to fancy $5.10@$5.75. Wheat opened lower but improved; No. 2 red fall $1.02¾@$1.02¾ cash; $1.03¾ April. Corn higher: 40@40¾ cash; 40¾@40⅞ April. Oats higher; 33¾@34¾ cash; 33¾ bid April.

LOUISVILLE, March 15—Flour unsettled and generally lower; A No. 1 $4.70@$5.00; family $4.75@$5.25; extra $3.25@$3.50; choice to fancy $5.75@$6.25. Wheat steady at $1.00. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 white 46¾@47. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 white 38¾.

CINCINNATI, March 15—Flour easier but not quotably lower; family $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$5.75. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.06@$1.07. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed 44¾. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 37½@38

Groceries.

ATLANTA, March 15—We note no change in the general market. Sugars and coffees are very firm and of upward tendency. This feature of the market is attributed to the advancing tendency of the eastern markets. Coffee—Steady: Rio 13¾@18¾c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars — Steady at quotations; standard A 9¾; granulated 10¾; cut loaf 11¾; powdered 11¾; white extra C 9¾@9¾; New Orleans sugars firm, but we know no quotable change in prices: off white 9¼@10c; yellow clarified 9@9¾; seconds 8¾@8¾. Molasses—Black strap, bbls 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—Fancy, bbls 50; prime 55; choice 60. Teas —Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@80. Young Hyson 27@75; English Breakfast 35@75. Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, besifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1 @$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady: milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 8c; soda XXX 9c; wine cream 7¾; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $4.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ¼ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ¼ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10. Salmon $6.00. Herring 5 lb cans $3@$3.50; $7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. 12½; p. b. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.50. Soap—Tar 5c. Rice—Steady: choice 7¾c; prime 7; fair 6¾.

NEW YORK, March 15—Coffee quiet and firm: Rio 10¾@13¾. Sugar firm and quiet; Jamaica 7 3-16c for good refining; 7¾@7¾; prime 7¾; refined active and easier; standard A 8¾. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and quiet; Carolina at 6¼@6¾.

CINCINNATI, March 15—sugar easier; hards 9⅞@10¼; New Orleans at 6¾@8

Provisions.

ATLANTA, March 15—Clear Rib Sides—Jobbers are shipping at 8¾@9c; clear sides 8¾@9c; bulk shoulders 6¾c. Meats—Chicago—Prices were sustained to day. April opened $10.65, closed $10.70; May opened $10.80, closed $10 87½. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 11¾c; plain Tennessee 11c; shoulders 7c; breakfast bacon in strips 11¾c. Lard—Firm at higher prices; tierces, leaf, 12c; tierces, refined 11½c; kegs and cans 12¾c.

LOUISVILLE, March 15—Pork strong and higher at $15.75. Lard, none here. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8; clear sides 8¾. Bacon active, firm and higher; shoulders 5 85; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9¾. Sugar-cured hams 10.

NEW YORK, March 15—Pork dull, and weak old $15.25@$15.50. Middles dull, unsettled and easier; long clear 8¾@8 60; short clear 8 90 long and short clear 8¾. Lard more active at 15@17½c higher at 11.10@11.12½.

CHICAGO, March 15—Pork a shade higher at $15.70@$15 75. Lard, active, firm and higher at 10 70 @10 75. Bulk meats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders 5.10; short ribs 8.10; short clear 8.35.

ST. LOUIS, March 15—Pork firm at $15.75. Lard higher at 10¾ asked. Bulk meats strong but slow; shoulders 5.10; clear ribs 8¾. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 8 9.

CINCINNATI, March 15—Pork firm at $15.50. Lard higher at 10¾@10 65. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5; clear ribs 8. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, March 15.—The market remains steady at the following quotations: Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15c; Epsom salts 4@6c; bluestone 9c; 10c; alum 4@5c; coch ineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4¾@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; saltpetre 9@10c; opium, gum, $8.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75c; morphine $5.25; chloroform $1.10@$1.25. Kerosine oil 19; castor oil $1.20@$1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 75; boiled 80; lard oil 75@85, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 65@75; burning oil 25@30; turpentine 50@55. White lead 8@9; furniture varnish $1.25@ $1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.00; furniture gloss 180@300; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4¾@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 doz Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8 00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's polash $4.00; all other brands $3.25@$3.50.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 15—The market steady. Corn whisky, rectified $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified $1.10@ $1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$5.00; owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

LOUISVILLE, March 15—Whisky steady at $1.06.

CINCINNATI, March 15—Whisky steady at $1.06.

ST. LOUIS, March 15—Whisky steady at $1.06.

CHICAGO, March 15—Whisky steady at $1.08.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, March 15.—For some days past the market has been rather quiet and steady, but evidences of improvement are now noticed and sales are increasing. We quote:

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	6 @ 7
Fine brown shirting	3¾@10
¾ brown shirting, standard	6¼
⅞ " "	6¾
⅞ " sheeting	7¾
⅞ " drills	7¾
⅞ bleached	6¾@ 8
⅞ "	7¾@ 9
4-4 "	8¾@10
6-oz. white osnaburgs	9
8-oz. "	10¾
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8 @ 9
Cambrics	6¾
Ticks, mattress	7 @11
" Feather	13 @20
Yarns	90c

Hardware.

ATLANTA, March 15.—There is no perceptible change in the iron market. Nails continue firm at prices generally in advance of our quotations, but the merchants are still undecided as to the propriety of marking up quotations, as eastern mills have shown no disposition to move up. Other goods are generally steady; we quote: Horse shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horseshoe nails 12½@20. Iron bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace chains 60@65. Axes' shovels $11.00@$13.00. Haiman's plowhoes 6c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.60. Spades $10.50 @$13.00. Axes $8.50@10.50 per dozen. Cut on cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 8c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3 rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, $2.25 rate; firm and in active demand. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $8.40. Bar lead 8; shot $2.10.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, March 15—Eggs—Steady at 13@14c. Butter—Stocks while ample for the demand are much reduced; choice Tennessee moves at 22c; low grades quiet at 16@20c. Poultry—Very scarce with demand active; chickens 12c; turkeys 15c; live poultry is in good request. Irish Potatoes—Seed $2.50@$3.00; mixed $1.50@$2.00; peach blows in sacks $1 20 per bushel. Dried Fruit—Quiet and dull: peeled peaches 10@15c, owing to quality; apples 6½@9c. Wax—Dull at 20c. Onions—Choice eastern $5.50. Cabbage—3@ 3½c. Feathers—Choice white geese 50@55c; prime 40@45c; common mixed 30@35c. Cheese—15¾@ 15¾c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, March 15—Apples—Choice $3 50@ $4.00. Lemons—Choice $5.50@6.00 per box. Oranges—$4.00 per box. Cocoanuts — 3¾@4c. Pineapples — None.

China Dinner Tea ... Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Rogers' splendid English Granite, Rodgers' I Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Wood ware, Lamps, Chimneys, Looking Glasses to trade at manufacturerer prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchants can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.
jan26—d1y above wo re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅛; in New York, 10¾; in Atlanta, 10c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, cloudy and rain weather, northeast to southeast winds, higher temperature lower barometer in northern part.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 15, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.)

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Fact'r	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30 22 48	85		E.	Fresh	.24	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30 29 56	75	8.	E.	Light	.01	Lt. Rain
Dorsiana	29 86 67	84	8.	E.	Gent		Thr'tng
Galveston	29 86 61	94	8.	E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
Indianola	29 88 65	100	8.	E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Key West	30 12 75	72		E.	Brisk	.00	Clear
Mobile	30 04 64	89		S.	Fresh	.04	Thr'tng
Montgom'ry	29 17 98	99		E.	Fresh	.20	Lt. Rain
New Orleans	30 98 68	100	8.	E.	Gent	.01	Foggy.
Pensacola	30 9 65	88	8.	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30 28 56	78		E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.
NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 6 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 22, inclusive; High, 22 to 32, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLAS A, GA., March 15, 1881.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:51 a m	30 26 47	77		E.	Fresh	.02	Light Rain.
10:51	30 25 45	77		E.	Fresh	....	Light Rain.
2 p. m.	30 27 47	77		E.	Fresh	....	Light Rain.
2.51	30 26 47	77		E.	Fresh	.30	Light Rain.
9 p. m.	30 2 48	80		E.	Fresh	....	Light Rain.
10:51	30 22 48	85		E.	Fresh	.24	Light Rain.

Mean daily bar.....30.225 | Maximum ther..... 56
Mean daily ther..... 47 7 | Minimum ther..... 44
Mean daily humid 79.7 | Total rainfall..... 0.66

H. HAZ,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Bohemian and French Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
H. MAY SELTZER
nov24—d1y 1st pr loc

AT WHOLESALE.
THE "NEW" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
THE "GENUINE" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Attachments
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Needles.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Reamers, Journals, Casters, Bells, and other auxiliaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
july27—d12m pref le

Solid Siver Bridal
PRESENTS.
We are receiving our Spring Stock and invite the attention of purchasers.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
84 WHITEHALL STREET.
mar1—dly

One for $5,
One for $7,
One for $10,
One for $12.
&
One for $15,
One for $18,
One for $20.

CRAIGE & CO, 43 Whitehall Street, have the above SEWING MACHINES, taken in exchange for Domestics. THEY ARE BARGAINS.
mar13 d1y

A Marriage Last Night.

Last night the Fifth Baptist church was the scene of a beautiful and impressive marriage ceremony. Mr. C. P. Shackleford was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Crim, a young lady of many attractions of person, mind and heart. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Virgil Norcross in the presence of quite a number of collected friends. The bridal party entered the church to the notes of a beautiful wedding march, played upon the organ by Miss Lizzie Maddox. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Hubbert.

Calino.

Rice's Extravaganza Combination, with its host of pretty girls, sweet singers and good comedians, will present Farine's opera bouffe, Calino, at De Give's opera house to-night. It is a delicious morceau, full of sparkle, bright music and racy situations. The libretto is judiciously interlarded with racy Americanisms and local allusions. The trouble grows out of the intrigues of Calino, a marriageable young man, who loves and is engaged to two charming young ladies.

Samuel of Posen.

The above new comedy drama by Jessop, will be presented by M B Curtis assisted by a first class company Friday and Saturday nights, and matinee Saturday afternoon, at DeGive's opera house. In the play there are several strong characters, besides the leading one from which it takes its name, and they are presented by artists of no ordinary ability. The Samuel of Mr. Curtis is a piece of character acting which has seldom been equalled and never excelled.

Should Be Looked After.

The red mud which covers the sidewalks at the corner of Broad and Walton streets, at Dr Salter's new building, is complained of by all who pass that way. The granite blocks which cross the crossing between the Powell block and Williams building, corner of Broad and Grubb streets, are out of position and make passing that way exceedingly inconvenient.

After a Bad Negro.

By the Air-Line passenger train which arrived in Atlanta this morning, there came sheriff Anderson, of Covington, who is in pursuit of a negro man named Kennard. Kennard is wanted in Covington to answer the charge of shooting an other negro man. He will succeed in capturing his man to-day, as he is now located, and will in all probability return to Covington to-night.

Anniversary Sermon.

Sunday next the Rev. N. Keff Smith will preach the anniversary sermon of the Third Presbyterian church. During his discourse the speaker will review his connection with the church since its incipiency, and will tell what is yet lacking to make it one of the Lord's most successful vineyards.

—Mr. Daniel Cleaton, who was born and raised in Monroe, is now a successful merchant in Atlanta. He deserves his success, as he has spent his younger days working to support and educate his two sisters, who were left orphans when quite young.—The Walton News.

Mr. Cleaton is of the firm of Cleaton & Johnson, successors to R. A. Hemphill, who are doing an excellent business.

Prolific Cotton.

Messrs. Mark W. Johnson & Co., dealers in seeds, fertilizers and farm implements, etc., of Atlanta, Ga., are offering for sale Jones's Improved Cotton Seed—price $4 per bushel—as the greatest improvement made in the plant. It would be well to this a trial. Read the advertisement well known and reliable house, in order for anything in their to them for information. ed seeds or implements. Messenger, Columbus News an Courier, quans Chronicle Co. $3 and for-

—Mr. Richard ... one keeper, is low at his home o...

The Misses Hamilton, ... are visiting Mrs. J. H. Morgan, No. 6 ... dug street.

Captain John H Clark, of the Globe cotton mills, Augusta, Georgia, spent yesterday in Atlanta renewing old acquaintances. Captain Clark is commanding officer of the Richmond Hussars.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

—J. A. Camp, Newnan.
—W. A. Greene, Canton.
—S. H. Hawkins, Americus.
—T. C. Shelby, Macon.
—William A. Lofton, Macon.
—Hon. M. P. Reese, Hon. F. H. Colley, Washington.

ATKINSON ADVISES

AN EXTENSION OF THE IDEA

Which First Gave Birth to the Projected Cotton Exposition—An Adjunct that Should Show the Capabilities and Possibilities of the Land.

BOSTON, March 5, 1881.—H. I. Kimball, Chairman Executive Committee, Atlanta Cotton Exposition—Dear Sir: I beg to submit to you a suggestion for an exhibition auxiliary to the cotton exhibition, that will not in the slightest degree interfere with that or alter its plan or method. That exhibition should be kept in its integrity for cotton, and cotton only. Or perhaps we might add cotton and wool from sheep fed on cotton seed. But there might be an auxiliary exhibition, which would add greatly to the interest of the occasion, and render your success more absolutely certain. You will recall the Kansas and Colorado building and its contents, which formed a part of the centennial at Philadelphia. That exposition of the agricultural and mineral potentialities of Kansas and Colorado turned a great tide of emigration in that direction, and for the time being, altered all its conditions. If I am rightly informed, that building and its contents formed a part of the plan of the railroad corporations interested in those two states, by which they expected to attract emigrants, and those railroad corporations have been paid one hundred fold for their expense.

Since I returned from my hasty visit to a part of the new south, I have been called upon to give my impressions of what I saw. My trip extended through the blue grass sections of Kentucky, and the Cumberland plateau to Chattanooga and Atlanta, and north through the Piedmont sections to Richmond. In attempting to describe this journey I have usually began by asking my hearers to follow in their minds the boundary lines of a section of the new south more than three-fourths the size of France, nearly twice the size of England and Scotland combined, beginning on the Ohio river, keeping along the westerly margin of the blue-grass country, across Tennessee into northern Alabama, then easterly a little south of Atlanta, thence northerly on the easterly margin of the Piedmont district to the Potomac river, and westerly to the point of beginning, keeping at every point in the boundary line at least six hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and ranging from that to 6,700 feet, and, therefore, all above malaria, except where the rivers have cut their way to the low lands. I have then said that if one wished to realize the potentiality of this section, and its future place in the history of the United States, they might be assured that in its resources in coal, iron, salt, lead, zinc, copper, corundum and in timber of the most valuable sorts, it exceeds Great Britain and France combined; that in its possibility of agricultural productions it is equal to either, and offers greater diversity than either country would. I have then added, it is the terra, almost incognita of this nation, inhabited to the extent of at least one-half of its area by an isolated population, clad in homespun, and making for themselves the things required by their limited wants.

I have added, that until the Cincinnati Southern opened the westerly side of this section it had been the railroad desert upon the map of the United States, in which scarcely a mile of effective railroad could be found; and that it needed a general survey to open it to the knowledge of emigrants, more than the distant territories of the far northwest.

It is not too much to say that the present rural and mining population of the United States, 30,000 000 at least, in number, could be sustained within the limits of this area, under better conditions than the average conditions which they now enjoy.

This section is now booming with the great industrial forces born of liberty; is being permeated in every direction by new lines of railroad, under the management of men who are as sagacious as any connected with any of the great railroad enterprises of this country. The moment you bring the subject to their attention, will they not combine to build a duplicate of the Kansas and Colorado building, and to bring together therein specimens of the minerals, the timber, the soils and the product of agriculture—the flora and the fauna—of this great section of our common country?

If you do not think that such an enterprise would overshadow the cotton exhibition, and if you believe with me that it will double the interest and double the attendance there, I think you have but to spread this letter before your people, and the suggestion will be as potent as the first suggestions of the cotton exhibition is now proving to have been.

In this case again, the somewhat higher building would be required can be constructed after the manner of the middle section of the proposed cotton exhibition building; and like that may be so constructed that its several parts will be worth more for other purposes after the exhibition is over, than the cost of the materials of which it will be constructed.

In this connection, it ought to be considered that the rapid increase in the wheat crop of the United States may presently end in such low prices, that it will no longer be worth while for emigrants to pass on to the distant prairies of the far west where they must depend on wheat as their money crop. And it must not be forgotten that if we had enjoyed as good a cotton picking season this year as we had last, the crop might have reached from six and a half to seven million bales; and then it may be that the last million of trash will not be worth the cost of sending to market, and the price of the whole may be greatly decreased.

On the other hand we are to receive an increasing body of emigrants; perhaps a considerable portion of the 5,000,000 tenant farmers of England who are now being ruined by American competition in farm products, and who must find another standing place for their intelligence and industry.

Where in the whole country can there be found a section so congenial to this class of probable emigrants than portions of Virginia, Kentucky, northern Georgia, and of western North and South Carolina? Is it not time to be considering diversities of soil, climate, and conditions, and the concentration of immigrants in this section which constitutes the backbone of the eastern part of the United States, and to check the tendency to scatter the people over vast areas where they may presently find themselves unable to produce anything that they can sell?

I can add nothing further to these suggestions. If the plan does not approve itself on its first consideration it may be laid aside. Yours truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

A MUTE

That Solicited and Obtained Charity

For several days past there has been circulating in Atlanta a deaf and dumb negro whose daily bread was dependent upon the liberality of those whom he petitioned. Apparently the negro's only ailment was not his want of speech and hearing. To the casual observer he was as scarcely able to manigate and as a natural consequence he received liberally. Last night a little after dark he was picked up near Block's candy factory on Alabama street in an unconscious condition and apparently dead and was taken to the station house where medical aid was summoned, and when it was discovered that he was suffering from an apoplectic fit of a very serious character, and for quite a while his life was entirely despaired of. At an early hour this morning he was still in a comatose state, and that he will not die during the day cannot be safely said. Except that his name is Casey nothing is known of him.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:

Ocmulgee circuit	4	Northern circuit	8
Brunswick circuit	5	Atlanta circuit	27
Eastern circuit	7		

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.
No. 3. Giles vs. State. Opprobrious words, from Morgan. Argued. J. H. Holland; Calvin George, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Rob. Whitfield, solicitor general, by Jackson & Lumpkin; H. W. Baldwin, county solicitor, for the state.
No. 4. Park vs. Park. Appeal, from Morgan. P. Robinson; C. Heard; A. Reese; W. H. Branch, for plaintiff in error; J. C. Reed; F. C. Foster; J. B. Park, Jr.; H. T. & H. G. Lewis, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Robinson, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a m., to-morrow.

The Ocmulgee circuit will probably be concluded on Thursday morning. The Eastern will certainly be reached on Friday morning.

Stealing Papers.

The conviction of Joseph Winn of stealing papers, which was done in the city court yesterday, should prove a warning to boys who make a practice of carrying papers away from the parts in which they are left by the carriers. This boy will serve a term of three months or pay forty dollars for stealing a paper worth five cents. The enforcement of this law appears however, to be the only way in which the exceedingly annoying practice of paper stealing can be broken up.

City Court.

Yesterday in the city court Ben Ward, convicted of stealing a coat from the room of George J. Johnson was sentenced to pay $75 or work three months. Frank Coleman for the same crime, was sentenced to pay $150 or work six months. Joseph Winn was convicted of stealing papers from the yard of Mr. Inman and was sentenced to pay $60 or work three months.

S. L. Salmons, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted.

THE GREAT COTTON SHOW.

Important Meeting of the Executive Committee Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon there was a full meeting of the executive committee of the International cotton exposition at the rooms of Chairman Kimball. Among the members of the committee there was general good feeling over the brilliant beginning made for the exposition, and each one of them is earnest and enthusiastic in the work.

Subscriptions are coming in with rapidity and everything is moving forward smoothly and satisfactorily. Our citizens have awakened to the great import of the exposition and are determined, it seems, to make it a phenomenal success.

The report of Judge Henderson on the cotton culture contest and its adjuncts, was presented and adopted, and the proposed premiums fixed as follows:

1st premium, cash	$700
2nd " "	600
3d " "	300
4th " "	200
5th " "	200

The correspondence already received at the office of the exposition indicates that there will be an active contest between well experienced planters. Visitors to this exposition will also be enabled to see growing cotton in all stages, from the tender plant to the fully opened boll with its fleece ready for the pickers grasp.

Cotton seed from China, India, Peru and other countries will be planted and be seen growing alongside our home plants, affording the very best means for comparison of their several merits.

Several orders were passed and elections made by the executive committee which the advancing work made necessary.

Mr. H. I. Kimball, chairman, and Mr. S. M. Inman, treasurer, were requested to go to New York, Boston, and other eastern cities to further the interests of the exposition and complete all needed plans for its successful prosecution. These gentlemen are fully agreed upon what steps need be taken and they will at once put in motion the wheels which are to carry the enterprise to its full fruition.

Colonel Thomas Hardeman, of Macon, president of the State agricultural society and vice president of the cotton exposition, was elected a commissioner and invited to visit the leading southern cities and present to the cotton and business exchanges, boards of trade, etc., the plans, scope, purposes and advantages of the exposition, to the end that every country may be represented. Colonel Hardeman will do this work both eloquently and efficiently.

Ex Governor Rufus B. Bullock, one of the vice-presidents of the cotton exposition, was elected a commissioner and invited to visit Europe in the interest of the enterprise. He will be specially charged with securing the attendance and co-operation of foreign exhibitors, both of cotton fabrics and fibres, and of machinery. He will visit and present the advantages of the exposition to the producers and manufacturers of France, Belgium and Switzerland, but his main efforts will be to secure a full and thorough E gish representation.

No better selection in a commissioner for that purpose could be made. Governor Bullock, through the introductions and influences he can best command, will doubtless succeed in bringing to the exposition an exhibit of foreign fabrics and machinery belonging to the cotton industry second to none ever seen in this country. He is enthusiastic in this affair, and will let nothing deter him in the labor.

He was also authorized to invite President Garfield and cabinet to be present at the opening of the exposition in October next.

Mr. Kimball starts for New York this afternoon, and encouraging work will be done by him in that city before another week.

In the meantime the members of the executive committee are each giving their personal time and attention to the work of forwarding the great show, and are fully alive to the responsibility resting upon them, and of the great benefits the success of their public-spirited labors are to confer upon Atlanta and the best interests of the people of the whole south.

THE CHARGE OF ARSON.

To Which the Rev. Augustus Watson and Lucy Williams Plead Not Guilty.

Before Judge Tanner, Augustus Watson, lately pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church, and Lucy Williams, were arraigned yesterday upon the charge of arson. The recent burning of this church caused the production of the warrant upon which the arrests were made, and yesterday the trial was begun. Mr. Hoke Smith appeared for the prosecution, whilst the defendants were represented by Messrs. Joseph Smith and A. J. Barton. When the case was called the defendants' attorneys stated that they desired a joint trial, and then the witnesses were called, sworn and separated.

For the state Hiram O'Neil was first introduced. He stated that Watson had been turned out of the church on account of his arrest upon the charge of fornication and that this action by the church had greatly incensed him, causing him to repeat threats others had made. On Sunday night last Watson publicly stated in the church, after services, that he had been told that a certain party had threatened to burn the church. When asked who told him of the threat he declined to answer except to say "there is a season for every thing and at the proper time I will tell you." He said that these threats had been made by Lucy Williams but not to him.

Jim Brown, another state's witness, swore that Lucy Williams had said to him Wednesday night, one week ago, that she was only waiting to see what the church was going to do with Mr. Watson and then she "would raise the devil." She also said at the same time that if anybody except Watson attempted to preach in that church he would preach in ashes. These statements were supported by other witnesses.

Ralph Callaway swore that Lucy Williams got him to buy some kerosene for her Sunday night.

Lydia Josie testified that Lucy Williams had told her Sunday morning that the church was going to be burned down "without the world is a word."

William Green supported Hiram O'Neal's testimony and further said that he discovered the smell of kerosene near one of the pillars of the building, which is corroborative in the ruins the morning after the fire.

In all a dozen witnesses were examined for the prosecution and then the case was continued until this morning when the trial will be resumed with testimony for the state. In all probability the entire day will be consumed in the investigation, as the attorneys are making a stubborn fight.

During the trial, Watson sat chewing tobacco and paying apparently little attention to the evidence, whilst Lucy Williams nods away in an indifferent manner. Unless the evidence for the defense is very clear and co-sis cent the accused will be held for further investigation.

United States Circuit Court.

In the United States circuit court yesterday Judge Hill presided, and disposed of the following cases:

Luke Patterson, of Fannin county, charged with working in a distillery was fined $100 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Fulton county jail.

Lewis Hall, of Fannin county was convicted of working in a distillery and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Markham House was tried on a charge of illicit distilling and discharged.

A. J. Abercrombie and W. J. Nash who were under bond for their appearance failed to appear and their bonds were forfeited.

The scire facias case of Larkin Thacker was dismissed.

Sent Up for Vagrancy.

Robert Wood, a negro man, and Callie Watson, a white girl, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Tanner upon a warrant charging them with adultery and fornication. The evidence would not sustain the charge and the case was dismissed, but a warrant charging Callie with vagrancy was at once sworn out, and upon this charge she was again brought to trial. This time the case was clearly established and the defendant was committed to jail to await an investigation in the city court.

Back From Texas.

Fred Cooper returned to Atlanta last night after an absence of four or five months. Since leaving Atlanta Fred has been all over the state of Texas, and comes home full of half-breadth escape stories. That Fred has made for himself a reputation of which he may well be proud, no one who recollects his masterpiece on Stanly Plain, an account of which was published in this paper several weeks ago, can doubt. We welcome him back to his home.

A Cotton Contest.

An advertisement appears to-day relative to the competitative test of cotton production, which is to be made in connection with the cotton exposition. $2,000 will be distributed in premiums, and this department will be made exceedingly attractive. The rules and regulations which will govern the contest are ready and will be furnished on application to the secretary, Mr. John W. Ryckman.

Concert at the Kimball.

The concert given in the arcade of the Kimball house last night by the Fifth artillery band was a most enjoyable affair. The music was good—just such as the post band always gets up—and was highly appreciated by the guests of the Kimball.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Judge Butt has had two days' rest.

—The sale of real estate yesterday was well attended.

—The rain has brought out umbrellas and rubber coats.

—Judge Rhea has been disposing of civil business this week.

—Mr. Smith Clayton has been confined to his room for several days by rheumatism.

—Large quantity of choice fish this week at Emery's, No. 15 Peachtree. mar16 1t

—There are forty-seven convicts in the county chain gang presided over by that excellent official, Capt. William Flynn.

—Have your Watches repaired by skilled workmen at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s.
ma13—d3w

—The remains of Charles O. Wilson, who died of consumption at Jacksonville, Fla., passed through the city yesterday en route to Richmond, Ind.

—It is said that if the street car company will purchase one of their fast horses on the West End line those who patronize that route will submit to an occasional runaway.

FULL STOCK DRY GOODS, CARPETS, SHOES
NOW IN AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

RICH BROCADES, PLAIN SATINS, FRENCH FOULAS,
ELEGANT GRENADINES, BEAUTIFUL COLORED SILKS, BEAUTIFUL PLAIDS,
SATIN SURAHS, SHUDAH CLOTHS, ELEGANT STRIPES,
SATIN MARVELEAUX, FRENCH BUNTINGS. NUNS' VEILINGS,

HOSIERY.
All New Styles and Shadings—Gents' Ladies' Children's.
TABLE LINENS,
Handkerchiefs, Towels, in endless variety.
CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Largest stock Carpets, Upholstery Goods, Mattings, Lace Curtains, and Wall Paper in the State.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
Our Shoe Store now full. New Styles and first-class quality. We GUARANTEE PRICES throughout our entire stock as low as NEW YORK RETAIL PRICES.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

A STREET CAR RUNAWAY,

In Which Mr. Henry Boylston Receives an Ugly Wound, and the Street Car is Crippled.

Yesterday evening a pair of horses attached to street car No. 11, of the Peachtree street line, took fright whilst near the National hotel and ran away. The car was well loaded with passengers, who, with a single exception, made a safe exit before the team got fairly started. When the corner of Peachtree and Wall streets was reached the horses jerked the car from the track and turning up Wall street, made a rapid run to Pryor. They then turned their heads down Pryor, and crossing the railroad continued their mad flight until they reached Alabama, up which they started, but before they had gone a dozen yards the car struck a dray, and the runaway was at an end. The collision caused a demolition of the wagon, and greatly injured the car. As the car crossed the railroad Mr. Henry Boylston, of the firm of Crane, Boylston & Co., No 6 Pryor street, was thrown from the platform, and in the fall received an ugly cut over the left temple. The wound was dressed by Dr. Ridley, and the luckless gentleman who was unable to leave the car is now doing finely.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE.

A Sale of Residence Lots Yesterday Shows its Value.

Yesterday afternoon was a bad time to sell real estate or anything else which called a man outside of doors. Consequently, only a small crowd attended the sale of the Lofton and Howell property on Peachtree street. The lots brought very good prices, however, when it is remembered that they are nearly a mile and a half from the center of the city.

The first lot on the plat was at the corner of Peachtree and Howard streets and was 93x210 feet, fronting Peachtree. It was sold to Mr. W. P. Inman for $4 150

The next lot fronting Peachtree was 50x223 and was sold to William Goodnow for $2 550.

Next was a lot on Peachtree, 50x227, which was knocked down to H. Boylston for $2,510, and the lot next to it was sold to the same gentleman for $2,510, making over $5,000 for the two.

The fifth lot, 50x236, corner of Peachtree and Cox streets, was sold to W. L. Peel for $2.800.

The sixth lot, fronting 50 feet on Cox street and running back 150, was sold to L E O'Keefe for $1,200, and the next lot to it was of the same size and was sold to the same gentleman for $1,520.

The eighth lot, fronting 50 feet on Howard street, was sold to William Goodnow for $1,125.

The ninth lot, which fronts 50 feet on Howard street and runs back 150 feet, was sold to B. F. Constantine for $1,205.

The sale was made by Colonel George W Adair, and the terms were one-third cash, one-third in twelve months and balance in two years. Although these prices may seem high considering the distance the lots are from the center of the city, yet it is more surprising to know that some of them were bought on speculation.

WICKED WILLIAMS.

He Tries to Kill His Wife and Then Burns Up His Wearing Apparel.

Biggers street was the location of a sensation last night. Henry Williams, whose home is on this thoroughfare, went home in a beastly state of intoxication about midnight last night and began abusing his wife and children. Finding no relief in the verbal warfare he was waging, Williams began an indiscriminate breaking up of the household goods he possessed, and when his wife attempted to interfere, drew his revolver and began shooting at her. Frightened at this unprovoked assault, the woman sought safety in flight, but as she went through the door Williams pursued, still firing at her though fortunately without any other effect than to increase her fright. Seeing himself master of the situation, Williams re entered the house and continued his destruction of its contents until everything was a heap of ruins. Finding nothing more to destroy he pulled off his clothing and, going into the yard, built a fire of them and then watched the conflagration. About the time the blaze was dying out Officers Owens and Goodson, who had been summoned by a messenger, put in an appearance. The sight of the police broke Williams all up, and he skipped under the house, where he remained until brought out by the officers. Now he is in the station-house awaiting an investigation for the alleged assault with intent to murder.

At Concordia Hall.

Monday night Concordia hall was crowded with the youth and beauty of Atlanta drawn thither to participate in the fifteenth grand Purim ball by the Concordia association. The ball was a masque, and the variety of costumes presented was wonderful. From the street mendicant to the royal princess the variation ran. At 12 o'clock an elegant repast, prepared by Mrs. Saloshin, was enjoyed, and then the ball went on till early morning. The supper was one of the best and daintiest ever set before a party and the manner in which the good things disappeared made it apparent that it was enjoyed.

Habeas Corpus.

A habeas corpus case will be tried before Mr. Calhoun, ordinary of Fulton county, at 10 o'clock to-day which involves the custody of Sallie Cherry, a little three-years-old child of Drayton and Julia Cherry. The child is now in the charge of Drayton Cherry, her father, and Mrs. Mattie B. Cherry, her grandmother, against whom the writ is issued. Mrs. Cherry, the mother of the little girl and who instituted the suit, is from Athens.

Serenade.

The members of the N. M. S. Club were out serenading last night and it is unnecessary to say their selections of music were all in taste, and very pleasantly rendered.

Christian Character.

Uninterrupted prosperity and exemption from sore trials give no evidence whatever of Christian integrity. We may very easily assume and wear gladly the Christian profession and to do first in our religion be detected while life's stream moves smoothly onward. But let the subtle tempter assail us, destroy our bright visions, visit us with poverty, undermine our physical health, fill the mind with care and anxiety for those we love and cannot relieve—then the Christian character develops itself and the man of God stands firm and erect, ready to submit to the will of God, although the pressure of calamity may crush out his very life. And what is the life that now is contrasted with the life to come? Only a span, lost in the admeasurement of eternity. Little indeed do superficial Christians know of the intensity of the manifold temptations endured by the Christian, whose character, whose inner life has been made almost perfect through suffering.

God above looks down into the very depths of our nature, and there perceives the deadly struggle between Satan, the tempter, and the true disciple of Christ, who would rather die than yield to sinful temptation. Thanks be to God, His faith will save him and bring him off more than conqueror.

No uninspired pen can define Christian character in its highest development. The graces and fruits of the spirit, which are the growth and product of the renewed nature, so graphically portrayed by the apostles, links humanity with divinity—then we behold the highest style of man, perfect in Christ Jesus. F. R. S.

Upton's Tactics.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Brevet Major-General Upton, U. S. A., was found dead in his bed this morning, having shot himself through the head some time during the night. When discovered the revolver was still grasped in his hand. Nothing to indicate the cause of the act has yet been discovered. The general impression seems to be that grief at the loss of his wife prompted the suicide.

From the appearances of General Upton's room this morning he must have sat up until late writing and destroying manuscript and burning many papers. He left two letters—one to his sister, dated the 13th, but apparently written last night, in which he intimated that something might happen; the other, which was unfinished was addressed to Captain Dyer, in which General Upton expressed the opinion that his "Revised Tactics" would be a failure. The letters will not be published until after the inquest to-morrow. Among the army friends of the deceased his suicide is attributed to the fear that by a failure of his work on tactics he would lose his reputation.

A Railroad Election.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The judges appointed by the court of common pleas to conduct the leading railroad election, completed their compilation and classification of the vote late this afternoon. The admitted stock amounted to 211,695 shares. Of these the judges approved 205,375 shares. These, with two or three exceptions, were of course the cast for bond ticket.

A Would-be Wife Murderer.

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—R Dutton, an old man, aged 70, living in St. Clair, made an assault with intent to murder, upon his wife, aged 65, Saturday afternoon, with a large iron wedge, inflicting a dangerous scalp wound across the top of her head. He then skipped to Canada.

Clearing a Church of Debt.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 14.—Piedmont church yesterday raised $20,000, wiping out the debt. This makes $85,000 collected in three years.

STATE-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

No bonds came in yesterday.

THE state librarian is receiving the 42d Georgia report which will be ready for shipment next week.

THE commissioner of agriculture has received and placed in the department of agriculture large oil paintings of Mr. Thomas Stocks, who was the first president of the Georgia agricultural society and Honorables Mark A. Cooper and Benjamin Yancey.

HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers
AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A Rightoned Scandal.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special to the Telegram from Berlin says, Count Herubert Bismarck, son of Prince Bismarck, has married the Princess Elizabeth of Carolath, Beuthers, wife of Prince Charles of Beuthers. The princess was married in 1866 and has one daughter 14 years old. Prince Carolath, who is 36 years old and a member of the upper house, has left parliament and will commence a divorce suit. Prince Bismarck and the princess arrived at Messini, Sicily several weeks ago.

Charleston Advances.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—A steam cotton mill on a large scale will be built immediately in Charleston, a capital of 50,000 having been promptly subscribed. This is expected to be the pioneer of several similar enterprises.

The Tennessee State Debt.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—The house bill providing for the settlement of the state debt in accordance with the proposition of the bondholders, passed after its second reading in the house to-day by a vote of 45 to 18.

Let Loose.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15.—A. K. Simpson, a member of the legislature, who was arrested yesterday for larceny, was to-day discharged by the mayor of the city for want of evidence.

Particulars of the recent accident to Mr. Gladstone show that it occurred after he had been set down by his coachman, after driving home from dinner with the prince of Wales, about fifty yards from his own door. The pavement was covered with half melted snow half an inch thick, and Mr. Gladstone started for his house on his heels, to avoid wetting his feet. He had proceeded but a few feet when he fell, striking his head on the edge of the curb, but immediately arose and walked into the house without assistance. A doctor who was called found him sitting up, and discovered that his injury consisted of a wound two inches long on the upper part of his head, the scalp being cut clean through to the bone, but there being no fracture of the skull. He was so well next morning that he wished to go to the house at once, but at last yielded to the peremptory orders of his physician that he should take at least three days' absolute rest. In spite of reassuring reports regarding his condition, great uneasiness was felt all over the country. Telegrams of inquiry came in from all directions. Even the queen manifested anxiety, and was the first to telegraph, and during his convalescence sent messages three times daily, and at the drawing room questioned Mrs. Gladstone about his condition. The prince and princes of Wales called more than once, as also the duke of Cambridge, the Princess Louise and other members of the royal family.

Just Received
A LARGE LINE OF NEW DESIGNS IN
Meriden Britania Co.'s
SILVER PLATED WARE.
Also, new invoices of Bronze Goods, as
Lamps, Clocks, etc.
New Goods arriving every day. Come and see them, at the Silver Palace of
A. F. PICKERT,
dec5d1f4thp No. 5 Whitehall St.

JOHN KEELY
The Leader of Low Prices!
OFFERS THIS WEEK
Thousands of Dollars worth of Ladies' Underwear at half price! The goods were slightly wet, but not materially injured. Nothing like them in America for the prices! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
15,000 yards Beautiful Quality White Checked Nainsook Muslins, 9c yard, an Extraordinary Bargain! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
3,000 dollars worth of New and Beautiful Spring Hosiery for Ladies and Misses. Lovely Goods! At
John Keely's
3,000 pairs New Spring Shades in "Foster" Kid Gloves, with three and five hooks. The most popular glove in the trade. At
JOHN KEELY'S.
10,000 yards of the best Black Cashmere in America at the prices named, respectively, viz: 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c and 75c per yard. Perfect marvels of beauty and cheapness the year! At
JOHN KEELY'S.
The best 50c Reinforced Shirt in the United States; the best 75c Reinforced Shirt in the world, no doubt! the King of $1 Shirts is here to be found.
A superb stock of Gent's Colored Shirts just opened
A magnificent line of Boy's and Youth's Shirts and Collars just received. Nothing can be named in this line of goods, which is new and desirable, but may be found in the Shirt Department.
John Keely's
Corsets! Corsets! Corsets!
A truly grand line of Corsets embracing everything from a 25c Corset up to the finest made.
The best 50c Corset in the United States, doubtless.
A perfect beauty in the Corset line for 75c each, at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!
Look to your interests in the following matter:
350 suits Boy's beautifully made Clothing, to fit children from 4 to 12 years old, at from $2 per suit up to $3.50. Nothing like them elsewhere.
170 suits Boy's superb styles in ready-made Clothing, sizes from 4 years up to 16 years, at from $3 75 per suit, up to $6 50 per suit—lovely goods! choice styles! No such an assortment of Boy's Clothing can be found elsewhere as that now on exhibition at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Shoes, Slippers, Buskins!
New goods! No old trash! No broken sizes and passe styles! All fresh!
The best line of fine Slippers ever offered in Atlanta.
The largest stock of Ziegler's Shoes in the South.
The best assortment of Burt's Shoes in Atlanta.
No shoddy! No paper soles! at
John Keely's!
200 rolls of China Mattings just received at John Ryan's from 15c per yard up.

Big inducements are being offered in Table Linens, Towels Napkins and White Goods at
JOHN RYAN'S
Jno. B. Stetson's fine Hats in all the new Spring shapes just received at
John Ryan's.
Hams! Hams! Hams!
The very popular Thomson & Horn Sugar Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon are sold by the best family grocers in the city, and are luxuries. Be sure you have the genuine.
mch15—dlawôm
JOHN RYAN
Has just received from the recent great